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GERMANY.

REPORT FOR THE YEARS 1912-13

ON THE

TRADE, COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC POSITION OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

EDITED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.

REFERENCE TO PREVIOUS REPORT, Annual Series No. 5171.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty
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Preliminary Note.

Area of German East Africa, 384,318 square miles (995,000 square kiloms.). Capital, Dar-es-Salaam. Population, 1,058 Europeans and 18,880 Indians, Asiatics and natives.

Total Population of Protectorate.

Europeans	5,536
Non-native coloured population ...	15,534
Native population	7,000,000 to 8,000,000

Chief Ports.

Tanga, Pangani, Sadani, Bagamoyo, Dar-es-Salaam, Kilindoni, Tschole, Kilwa, Lindi.

Rate of Exchange per 1l.

	Rupees.
Maximum selling rate	15·65
Average selling rate	15·60
„ buying rate	15·30

Currency.

1 German rupee (100 hellers) ... = 1*s.* 3¾*d.* (approximately)

Weights and Measures of Importance.

1 tonne (metric ton) ... ... =	1,000 kilos., or 2,205 lbs.
1 metre	39·37 inches
1 litre	1·76 British pints, or 0·22 British gallons
1 cubic metre	35·31 cubic feet

Native Weights and Measures.

1 frasila (35 ratel) ... ... =	35 lbs. (avoir.)
1 ratel (16 wakis)	1 lb.
1 wakia...	1 oz.
1 man (3 ratel)	3 lbs.

Administrative Districts.

There are 24 administrative districts which are shown on the accompanying map of German East Africa.

The statistical portion of this report has been compiled from reports published by the German Government ("Die Deutschen Schütsgebiete in Afrika und in der Südsee, 1912–13" and "Deutsch Ost-Afrika als Ein- und Ausfuhrmarkt im Jahre 1912") or from information communicated personally from the same source.

SKETCH MAP OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

REFERENCE

Railways

" projected or under construction

Telegraph Lines (apart from railway telegraph)

Administrative Centre or Seat of Resident ..... Dar-es-Salaam

F.O. N°5441.

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1915.

Reference to previous Report, Annual Series No. 5171.

Report on the Trade, Commerce and Economic Position of German East Africa for the Years 1912–13

By Mr. Vice-Consul Norman King.

General remarks.—The trade of German East Africa in 1912 showed an upward tendency in satisfactory proportion to the general improvement which, in spite of the impending rubber crisis, was witnessed in economic conditions. The white population increased by 470, the area under cultivation by Europeans increased from 217,060 acres in 1911 to 312,422 acres in 1912 and 407,612 acres in 1913. Considerable progress was made in the development of native agriculture. The railway from Tanga to Moschi was thrown open to general traffic, and the Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Tanganyika reached the 207th kilom. beyond Tabora. (The terminus at Kigoma was reached on February 2, 1914.)

According to the official statistical returns, the value of the foreign trade of the Protectorate, exclusive of goods in transit, increased from 3,416,470*l.* in 1911 to 4,086,377*l.* in 1912, *i.e.*, by 19·6 per cent. The figures for the foreign trade of German East Africa are given here for the last 10 years :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1904	716,945	447,528	1,164,473
1905	882,767	497,483	1,380,250
1906	1,257,642	549,736	1,807,378
1907	1,190,318	625,009	1,815,327
1908	1,289,338	543,692	1,833,030
1909	1,697,085	655,974	2,353,059
1910	1,932,938	1,040,269	2,973,207
1911	2,294,582	1,121,888	3,416,470
1912	2,515,458	1,570,919	4,086,377
1913	2,667,925	1,777,552	4,445,477

No figures are available for the interior trade of the Protectorate, but that it increases from year to year is proved by the steady increase in the value of the receipts from the industrial tax.

Barter is giving way more and more to cash transactions and the retail trade is everywhere on the increase, largely owing to the small Indian shopkeeper, who penetrates to almost every corner of

the country, buys up hides and skins and other native products from the natives and sells them a variety of articles, mostly cotton wearing apparel.

Great hopes are entertained for the expansion of the Protectorate's trade in the future from the extension of the railway communication, as there are still large tracts of thickly populated and fertile land which await opening up by the introduction of adequate means of transport.

The general progress is here, however, as elsewhere, not without its shadowy side. The planters, who often lack cohesion and the ability to work together for the general good, are apt to lay their misfortunes at the door of the Government in times of adversity. They complain that there are too many officials, that they are overburdened with troublesome regulations and that the Government does not supply them with the workpeople they require. The officials, on the other hand, find their districts too large, while the volume of work is continually increasing. The Government is willing to assist the planter to obtain his workpeople, but is well aware that the planter needs not only to be provided with hands, but often to be controlled in his bearing towards them. It is also alive to the fact that natives must be encouraged to work on their own farms (*shambas*) as well as for Europeans.

The high tariffs on the railways are a source of constant and loud complaints from planters, merchants and farmers, and a sympathetic echo is heard in many official quarters.

The sea-borne traffic is still a monopoly of the Deutsch Ost-Afrikanische Linie.

The hopes entertained in some quarters in Germany that this Protectorate would become an outlet for numerous small settlers have not been fulfilled. The labour question still bristles with difficulties, and the recent rubber crisis has caused much depression in planters' circles. Capital flows but slowly into the country.

The dreaded sleeping-sickness, though it is hardly regarded as a serious menace to the European population, continues to claim many native victims and prevents the exploitation of large and valuable tracts of land. The tsetse-fly is widespread over the whole Protectorate, and the rinderpest has caused very serious losses to the cattle owners and dealers in hides in 1912–13.

Imports.—The value of the total imports amounted to 2,515,455*l.* in the year 1912, and shows an increase of 9·6 per cent. over those of the previous year. The imports viâ the coast ports amounted to 2,234,585*l.* and show an increase of 10·7 per cent., while those viâ the overland routes (chiefly viâ the Uganda Railway and Victoria Nyanza) amounted to 280,870*l.*, and show an increase of 1·5 per cent.

In order to form a more correct idea of the economic value of the above figures, it is necessary to subtract from them the value of the imports of specie and of material imported for railroad construction. They were as follows: Specie, 27,460*l.* in 1912 as compared with 105,440*l.* in 1911 (this decrease of nearly 74 per cent. must be regarded as a chance occurrence, as the number of small coins in circulation is continually increasing). Railway building material, consisting of

raw iron and iron rails (267,000*l.*), unclassified iron (136,450*l.*) and rolling-stock (113,750*l.*), accounted for imports to the value of 517,200*l.* By subtracting the total value of the imports of specie and railway material, the result obtained shows the actual trade value of the imports, viz., 1,970,800*l.* in 1912 as compared with 1,738,100 in 1911, an increase of 232,700*l.* As a matter of fact, the actual trade value of the imports is somewhat higher, as some imports were included under the heading of "Railroad construction material" which were not actually intended for that purpose.

The imports viâ the Uganda Railway and the ports on Lake Victoria Nyanza rose in value from 253,496*l.* in 1911 to 263,446*l.* in 1912. Their value in 1910 was 256,607*l.*, compared with which the figures for 1911 show a slight decrease. This is accounted for by the fact that since 1910 many articles destined for the Ujiji and Tabora districts have been imported viâ Dar-es-Salaam and the Central Railway instead of viâ Muanza. It is probable that the trade viâ the lake ports and the Uganda Railway will be affected by the branch line which is to be constructed in German East Africa from Tabora to Ruanda. This will depend on the German freight tariff.

The value of the trade (imports and exports) viâ Lake Tanganyika fell from 5,824*l.* to 2,449*l.* This decline is, however, only apparent, and is due to the fact that goods in transit are now excluded from the imports and exports.

The foreign trade viâ Lake Nyassa showed a slight increase in 1912; it is of little or no importance.

The general increase in the total imports was extended over all classes of goods, those intended for European and native consumption and those connected with the economic development of the country. It is worthy of mention that the value of the textiles imported mostly for native wear formed almost half the value of the total imports, exclusive of specie and railway construction material.

Exports.—The total value of the exports in 1912 was 1,570,915*l.*, of which 1,253,985*l.* went viâ the coast ports and 316,930*l.* fell to the share of the lake ports. These figures show an increase of 449,030*l.*, *i.e.*, 40 per cent., over those for 1911, the coast trade increasing by 46·4 per cent. and the overland trade by 19·2 per cent. There was no export of specie in 1912. It is interesting to compare the value of the exports of native products with those from European plantations. In 1912 the value of the exports solely from European plantations (rubber and sisal) was 729,650*l.*, of those which came partly from European and partly from native cultivation (coffee cotton, copra) it was 278,800*l.*, and of those consisting almost wholly of native produce (tobacco, rice, groundnuts, simsim, sugar, thick molasses) it was 102,000*l.* The exports from cattle rearing (hides, skins and samli), amounting to 216,250*l.*, were mostly of native production, as were also wild rubber, wax and copal, valued at 107,000*l.*

Goods in transit.—The amount of the goods carried in transit was 287 tons, with a value of 57,000*l.* These goods practically all came from or went to the Belgian Congo. The imports into the Congo, consisting of cotton goods, provisions, beads, copper, iron and brass

wire and hardware, amounted to 129 tons, valued at 13,632*l.* Of these, 20 tons were imported viâ Dar-es-Salaam and Ujiji and 109 tons viâ the Uganda Railway and Muanza or Bukoba, whence they found their way to the Congo viâ Kissenji, Ujiji and Bismarckburg. The exports from the Congo amounted to 158 tons, with a value of 43,149*l.*, of which about 12 tons were sent viâ Kissenji and Ujiji to Bukoba or Muanza and thence by the Uganda Railway, 134 tons went from Bismarckburg and Ujiji viâ Dar-es-Salaam and 12 tons coming from Ujiji found an outlet viâ Bagamoyo. These exports consisted chiefly of rubber and ivory. It is hoped that the trade will increase considerably on the arrival of the Central Railway at Kigoma on Tanganyika.

Trade with Germany.—The value, in round figures, of the total trade with Germany in 1912 increased from 1,870,000*l.* to 2,180,000*l.*, *i.e.*, by 16 per cent. Exclusive of specie, it amounted to 1,285,000*l.*, an increase of 14·4 per cent. over the corresponding figures for 1911. The exports to Germany amounted to 890,000*l.* against 660,000*l.* in 1911, an increase of 35 per cent. Unfortunately, however, these figures give no correct idea of the actual value of the trade, as many of the goods entered at the customs as arriving from Germany are not of German origin, but merely transhipped at Hamburg, *e.g.*, the imports of cotton goods from Germany were given as 175,344*l.* in 1912, but it is probable that little, if any, of these goods were of German manufacture. The official trade report for 1911 stated that Germany's textile trade had not yet succeeded in obtaining any share in the export trade of cotton goods for native wearing apparel. It is hoped to remedy this defect in the statistical returns in the future, by obtaining more exact particulars as to countries of origin when the imports are entered at the customs.

On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that many of the imports viâ Mombasa and the lake ports and from India and viâ Zanzibar are of German origin, while many of the exports under the headings "Rest of Africa" and "Zanzibar" found their way on to the German market.

Trade with Zanzibar.—The value of this trade, which is mostly entrepôt, declined from 331,000*l.* in 1911 to 271,000*l.* (round figures) in 1912. This decrease of 18 per cent. is to be ascribed to the effect of the quarantine regulations which were enforced against Zanzibar on account of the cholera outbreak in that island. The value of the imports from Zanzibar shows a decline in almost all articles except cotton goods, which increased by 10,000*l.* This is explained by the fact that large quantities of cotton goods were returned to Dar-es-Salaam merchants by Indian buyers incapable of payment. The value of the exports to Zanzibar fell from 104,000*l.* to 82,500*l.* in 1912. Copra declined by 22,500*l.* chiefly owing to quarantine regulations. The principal articles of export are copra, simsim, ivory, sorghum, copal, coffee, maize and bags (for packing cloves).

Trade with India.—The value of the direct trade with India rose from 360,000*l.* to 440,000*l.* Only the imports are of consequence, as the total exports amounted to only 440*l.* The chief articles of

import in 1912 were cotton goods (155,000*l.*) and rice (139,389*l.*). Exact figures are not available as to how much of the cotton goods imported from India is of Indian manufacture. The imports of rice increased by 10,000*l.* in value, but declined by 2,000 tons in weight, and if the decrease in the amount of Indian rice imported viâ Zanzibar be taken into account the weight of the imports fell by 4,208 tons. Other Indian imports were :—

	£
Flour...	25,000
Samli...	10,000
Teakwood	5,000
Spices	4,300

The remaining articles imported from India—sugar, glass, hardware, umbrellas and silk—belong chiefly to the entrepôt trade.

Trade with rest of Africa.—The figures under this heading are concerned almost entirely with the trade viâ the Uganda Railway and Mombasa, as the figures for the trade with the Congo, which consists of goods in transit, are omitted. The imports were about 220,000*l.* and the exports about 300,000*l.* The latter find their way principally to America (hides and skins), Germany (coffee, cotton, groundnuts and simsim) and France (groundnuts and skins). The imports come from Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, America and Italy.

Trade with other countries. The United Kingdom.—The trade with countries other than Germany, India, Africa and Zanzibar rose from 400,000*l.* in 1911 to 670,000*l.* in 1912 (imports, 376,500*l.* ; exports, 294,000*l.*).

The value of the direct trade with the United Kingdom was 290,000*l.* (imports 125,000*l.*, and exports 165,000*l.*). The values of the principal articles are given below :—

Imports from the United Kingdom (Direct) during the Year 1912.

	£
Cotton yarns and manufactures	71,112
Corrugated iron	14,683
Spirits	6,150
Tobacco, manufactured	4,029
Hardware	2,828
Chemicals and drugs	2,308
Boots and shoes	2,293
Flour and provisions	1,373
Soap	1,356
Milk, butter and cheese	1,227
Various metal goods	1,200
Glass and glassware	1,130

Exports to the United Kingdom (Direct) during the Year 1912.

	£
Rubber	144,950
Coffee	7,387
Hides and skins	6,563
Ivory...	5,432
Copal...	1,334
Raw cotton	647
Wax	278

Practically the whole of the exports of sisal (17,079 tons) were taken by Germany (16,224 tons) and America (595 tons). In 1911 sisal was exported to the value of 4,649*l.* to the United Kingdom.

Of the "Other countries" may be mentioned the Netherlands, from which were imported cotton goods, tobacco and iron goods (of British and German origin); Norway, from which came timber; France, from which came wine and olive oil; Italy, from which were imported wine, cotton goods and umbrellas; Russia and America, from which petroleum was imported.

Japanese competition.—Japanese ready-made shirts were imported in 1912 for the first time direct from Kobe and found a good sale. Japanese beads imported viâ India have also met with a good reception. A large number of patterns of cotton cloths (shawls, *bhurra* and *subaya*) were sent to German East Africa by a Japanese firm, and it is not impossible that they will compete with those already in the market. The connection with Japan is favourable, as there is a direct service between Kobe and Aden maintained by the Austrian Lloyd steamers.

Distribution of trade. (*a*) *Coast ports.*—The principal ports on the coast are the capital, Dar-es-Salaam, and Tanga.

The value of the trade of Dar-es-Salaam was 1,615,000*l.* in 1912 against 1,360,000*l.* in the previous year. Imports amounted to 1,345,000*l.* and exports to 265,000*l.* The exports increased by no less than 45·2 per cent., but it must be borne in mind that the figures include the trade of the Island of Mafia and the Rufiji district (Customs Salale).

The business of discharging cargo was carried out by Messrs. Hansing and Co. at the rate of 5 marks per ton. For loading cargo there was no fixed rate, and it was carried out partly by individual firms owning lighters. A wharfage fee was fixed on January 1, 1913, of 40 hellers per ton or cubic metre. From April 1, 1914, the collection of this fee will be undertaken by Messrs. Hansing and Co. and in cases where the services of this firm are not employed in loading or discharging cargo a higher rate will be charged. Messrs. Hansing will thus apparently be given a practical monopoly of the lighterage at the port.

There are electric cranes at Dar-es-Salaam for transferring cargo direct from lighter to custom-house, and in view of the expected increase in traffic from the completion of the Tanganyika Railway considerable extensions of the customs sheds and the wharfage front are planned for 1914.

The figures given above do not include the goods in transit to and from the Congo (50,000*l.* approximately) nor the entrepôt trade goods (75,000*l.*).

The trade of the port of Tanga showed a very satisfactory increase in 1912, the exports exceeding the imports for the first time. The imports were valued at 600,000*l.* against 560,000*l.* in 1911, and the exports amounted to 666,341*l.* against 427,489*l.* The fact that the exports from Tanga are more than double those of the next most important port, Dar-es-Salaam, is due to the existence of the majority

of European plantations in the hinterland of the former town. The discharging of cargo was carried out by the agents of the Deutsch Ost-Afrikanische Linie at the rate of 7 marks per ton.

The trade of the other ports on the coast was as follows :—

	£
Lindi	195,000
Mikindani	80,000
Pangani	110,000
Bagamoyo	55,000

The trade of Lindi, Mikindani and Pangani showed a satisfactory increase. Bagamoyo has steadily declined in recent years, as the caravan traffic has now been entirely replaced by the Central Railway. The trade of Sadani and Kilwa is not important. There are also ports at Salale on the Rufiji River, whence mangrove wood and cotton are exported, and at Kilindoni on the Island of Mafia, which exports copra. There are three European plantations on the island.

(*b*) *Inland ports.*—The trade of the ports on Lake Victoria Nyanza showed good development. Complaints were heard in 1912 that neither the steamers on the lake nor the Uganda Railway were able to cope with the volume of the traffic.

The imports viâ Muanza showed a decline from 152,000*l.* in 1911 to 121,500*l.* in 1912. The export trade, on the other hand, rose from 140,500*l.* to 147,000*l.* The decline in the imports does not indicate any decline in the importance of Muanza or its immediate hinterland. It is accounted for by the fact that in 1911 the importation of goods for the Tabora district by way of Muanza was finally abandoned in favour of the route Dar-es-Salaam and the Central Railway. This trade amounted to about 115,000*l.*, so that the above figures indicate a marked growth in the trade of the Muanza district. The exports, which rose in value by 6,200*l.*, consisted of the following :—

Raw cotton	Tons	364
Native production	,,	225
Cotton seed	,,	424
Sisal	,,	22
Gold	£	16,750
Groundnuts	Tons	3,340
Simsim	,,	108
Samli...	,,	242
Ox-hides	,,	563
Goat and sheep-skins	,,	275

Of this trade, 140,000*l.* fell to the share of European firms, 105,000*l.* to Indian firms and 20,000*l.* to missions, private persons and natives.

The exports from Shirati increased from 16,100*l.* in 1911 to 25,250*l.* in 1912. Imports amounted to 11,950*l.* and the total trade to 37,000*l.* The trade is not influenced by the Central Railway. Exports consisted of groundnuts, hides and skins, simsim, samli and cotton.

The trade of Bukoba rose in value from 193,000*l.* in 1911 to

271,000*l.* in 1912. Imports amounted to 129,500*l.* and exports to 141,000*l.* This considerable increase is to be attributed to the increased activity of the natives and to the opening up of Ruanda and Urundi, which countries, with their dense population and vast herds of cattle, promise rich developments of trade in the future. Practically the entire trade of these districts is carried on by way of Bukoba at present. The drawbacks of the caravan trade give rise to numerous complaints and often serious losses. Loads often take months to reach their destination and sometimes are lost *en route.* The proposed railway will afford the required relief and will probably affect the trade of Bukoba to some extent, as a certain amount of the Urundi and Ruanda trade will travel viâ the Usumbura–Kigoma–Dar-es-Salaam route. The principal imports viâ Bukoba were cotton goods, and the chief exports hides and skins, coffee, groundnuts, rubber, wax and ivory.

The trade with the Congo is carried on by way of Ujiji, Kissendji, Usumbura and Bismarckburg. It is limited to the transit of local products, cotton goods and provisions. With the arrival of the Central Railway at Kigoma on Tanganyika that port will become the entrepôt station for the trade of the Eastern Congo, North-East Rhodesia and the German coast lands on Tanganyika. The harbour and custom-house are in process of construction, and it is hoped to have one large steamer ready about the end of 1914, while the building of another is contemplated. At present the trade between the above ports is carried on by the small steamer "Hedwig von Wissmann," which maintains the postal connection with Albertville.

The trade of the Lake Nyassa district is still quite unimportant, and will probably remain so until the country is connected with some main artery of traffic by a branch railway line. Both the existing routes are unfavourable to commerce. For the route Kilossa to Langenburg there are no available bearers, and the route through British Nyassaland is not reliable and requires too much time, as the River Shire can only be made use of during the rainy season. Bearers are also difficult to obtain in Blantyre.

Moschi (Kilimandjaro district) will in the future be omitted from the German official statistics as a port of entry. The trade of this district passes almost entirely viâ Tanga. The traffic viâ Taveta (Voi) and Mombasa has now practically ceased, as the planters near the British border, who would be glad to send their products by the very much cheaper Uganda Railway, are under the necessity of first sending the goods to the custom-house at New Moschi, there being no customs office on the border of the two Protectorates. The expense of this procedure counterbalances the saving that would be effected by using the British line, and the traffic is thus forced into the Moschi–Tanga route.

Openings for British trade.—The remarks made on this subject in the last consular report on German East Africa (No. 5171 of this series) still hold good for the most part. The European population increases but slowly and is largely composed of Germans. It is therefore to be expected that the imports of goods for European

consumption will not increase very rapidly, and that they will be for the most part of German origin to suit local tastes. But the trade in articles for the native market is capable of enormous expansion, and there seems no reason why imports of British goods should not increase very considerably.

It may be pointed out in this connection that it is a waste of money to send catalogues printed in English with English weights and measures and prices to the Vice-Consulate at Dar-es-Salaam for distribution. Catalogues should be in the German language, with weights, measures, &c., given according to the metric system. A list of the principal business houses and tradespeople, as well as the chief British Indian firms, can be obtained from the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., where a copy of the import tariff can also be seen. The best method to develop trade would be to send a commercial traveller acquainted with the German language to examine local conditions and appoint a reliable agent in Dar-es-Salaam and in Tanga. There is still no British merchant in any of the coast towns, and this lack of enterprise appears the more remarkable when one considers the number of German firms in Zanzibar and British East Africa. Many of the German firms in this country handle British goods.

Any firm opening a branch here now would have to face most serious competition and to be satisfied at first with very small profits. Suitable premises are difficult to obtain, rents are high and clerical labour is expensive. Another difficulty lies in the fact that most of the Indians through whom business would have to be conducted are financially dependent on the existing firms. It may be of interest, however, to note that two Austro-Hungarian firms have recently opened branches in Dar-es-Salaam.

Cotton goods.—The figures in the statistical tables at the end of this report are misleading and give no correct idea of the shares of the various countries in the trade. The imports from Germany are valued at 175,350*l.*, but it is probable that only a small portion of these goods are of German origin. The figures mean that goods to that value were shipped in German ports. The share attributed to the United Kingdom rose from 25,201*l.* in 1910 to 42,173*l.* in 1911 and 71,112*l.* in 1912 (an increase of over 68 per cent. in the last year), but this does not take into account all the goods of British origin which were imported viâ Germany, rest of Africa, &c. Other countries of origin are America, the Netherlands and India. Italy has appeared as a competitor in recent years in the *americani* trade. Her trade has been assisted by the establishment of the *tarif douanier autonome* in Somalia Italiana (Benadir coast), which has afforded a sure outlet for her products, and enabled the cheap *americani* from the factories in Lombardy to drive the American goods out of that market. Austria-Hungary and Belgium are also making efforts to obtain a share in the cotton goods trade, but the latter has met with little success as yet. Austro-Hungarian cottons are doing well.

When considering the possibilities of this trade it must be remembered that cotton clothing of European or Indian manufacture

is still worn chiefly by the natives on the coast, in the districts traversed by the railways and along some of the main caravan routes. It is still almost unknown to the bulk of the population, but is being gradually adopted by them as they come under the influence of civilisation. With the growth in the purchasing power of the natives and the opening up by the railway of the densely-populated regions in the north-west a large increase in the imports of cotton goods may be anticipated.

Corrugated iron.—This article plays a most important part as roofing material throughout the whole Protectorate. The bulk of the imports are of British manufacture, the German share in the trade being still comparatively small. There is every prospect that the demand will continue to increase.

Whisky.—The imports of spirits of all kinds increased from 18,900*l.* in 1911 to 21,000*l.* in 1912. Germany's share (mostly goods transhipped at Hamburg) decreased by 900*l.*, the United Kingdom's share increased by 2,350*l.* and the Netherlands' by about 600*l.* The imports from the United Kingdom are mostly whisky ; from Germany and France come cognacs ; and liqueurs from Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden. Whisky and soda is seldom, if ever, drunk at table, but as an after-drink or an occasional refresher it continues to hold a foremost place, and there is no sign of diminution in the popularity of the Scotch brands. Irish and American whiskies are seldom seen, and German whisky makes apparently little progress in spite of its appeal to patriotism. The opinion appears to be gaining ground that whisky and soda is a more healthy drink for the tropics than beer.

Machinery.—The principal machinery imported for agricultural purposes consists of machines for separating sisal fibre, rubber cleaning, cotton ginning and pressing, rough-grinding mills, pumps, ploughs and machines for preparing rice. The greater portion of the imports come from Germany. There was a decline of 8,050*l.* in the value of the imports of agricultural machinery in 1912, due chiefly to the fact that no new plantations were opened in the northern district (Tanga's share declined by 7,100*l.*). There seems no good reason why the United Kingdom should not obtain a larger share in this trade, particularly when the plantations are more firmly established. At present most of the crops must be regarded as still in the experimental stage except sisal and rubber, of which the latter is suffering from the crisis in that trade, while the sisal plantations are being extended with caution to avoid over-production. The cotton-growing industry should afford an opening for motor ploughs in the future. There are said to be three in use in the Protectorate and about a dozen steam ploughs.

The imports included under the heading of " Industrial machinery " include machines used in the building and carpentering trades, in the three ice factories, in the brewery at Dar-es-Salaam, in saw mills, wagon making, rubber washing, sewing machines, printing, &c. Imports declined by 1,655*l.* in 1911 and increased by 7,200*l.* in 1912. The bulk of them came from Germany.

Ironware.—Imports include tools, hardware, hoes, bush knives for natives, wire, chains, screws, enamel and tinware, &c. The decline shown in the statistical tables is due to a fall in the amount of implements imported in connection with railway construction, which were included under this heading. Other imports showed a steady increase. Imports from the United Kingdom consist of galvanised iron, locks, knives, &c. From India come cheap tin boxes. Most of the other imports come from Germany.

Boots and shoes.—The imports declined from 73 tons in 1911, which were valued at 22,652*l.*, to 44 tons, valued at 14,479*l.*, in 1912. This decline is described in the official report as "accidental." The imports consist of articles intended for European wear and include light canvas shoes, mosquito boots, heavy boots for travelling, &c. Most of the above come from Germany. As the population of Europeans is still small and many bring boots from Europe or have them made locally by coloured bootmakers there is little prospect of any large expansion of this trade in the future, but the demand for boots for native wear is increasing. These are naturally very cheap articles, and the average price per pair in Dar-es-Salaam is 6*s.* 8*d.* They are more frequently worn in the interior than on the coast. Most of these imports come from the United Kingdom.

Copper and brass goods.—These consist principally of copper and brass wire in sizes 6, 7, 8, 18, 20 and 30 of the Birmingham wire gauge, which are used largely as articles of personal adornment by many native tribes. Imports, which decreased by about 3,100*l.* in 1912, come almost entirely from Germany. From India come cooking utensils of brass and copper, basins, knick-knacks, &c.

Bicycles.—Bicycles are used almost over the whole Protectorate, especially in districts where it is impossible to keep horses or mules. There are practically no automobiles in the country, most of the roads being unfit for the purpose except the short stretch from Mombo to Wilhelmsthal, which is an excellent motor road in spite of a steep gradient. The traffic on this road is handled by one car in daily use. Most of the bicycles, as well as the other light means of transport which are not of local manufacture, come from Germany.

Cement.—The imports of cement have risen steadily in recent years, and will probably continue to do so in view of the construction of the branch railway line from Taborah to Ruanda. Practically all the imports still come from Germany, the United Kingdom's share being unimportant.

Preserves.—The demand for tinned provisions of all kinds is considerable and increasing. Not only are they indispensable for travelling, but they are largely used on the coast, where fresh fruit and vegetables are difficult to procure. The United Kingdom's share in this trade amounted to 1,054*l.*, an increase of 113*l.*, and consisted principally of jams and marmalade. From Germany come no fewer than 20 varieties of preserved vegetables and 14 varieties of tinned fruits. Germany's share in the trade was 13,136*l.*, including tinned fruits from America transhipped at German ports. The tinned meats come principally from Germany.

Tobacco.—The imports of tobacco have risen steadily in recent years. Imports from the United Kingdom increased from 10 tons, valued at 1,599*l.*, in 1911 to 34 tons, valued at 4,029*l.*, in 1912. The imports from Germany are given as 16,207*l.*, but as the imports of German manufacture consist of manufactures for European consumption the above figures must include large quantities of goods transhipped in Germany. They certainly include the cigars which are manufactured in the Netherlands. Imports for native consumption are important, as the natives are inveterate cigarette smokers. They generally smoke coarse tobacco made up into fresh cigarettes by the Indian or native dealer, which cost 2 hellers for five (100 hellers = 1 r.), but large quantities of cheap packet cigarettes at the same price have been put on the market.

Boundary regulations.—No expeditions for the purpose of settling boundary questions occurred in the year under report, but negotiations were concluded with the Portuguese Government respecting the islands in that portion of the River Rovuma which forms the boundary between German and Portuguese East Africa. The islands in the upper half of the river were allotted to Germany and those in the lower half to Portugal. The question of the rights of fishing, of the diversion of the water supply and of extracting salt were also adjusted.

In the districts of Langenburg and Muansa short extents of the boundary line between this Protectorate and the neighbouring British colonies were more accurately marked.

Peaceful attitude of the natives.—The attitude of the native population was peaceful and only in a few isolated cases were police measures necessary. The expedition against the Pretender Ndugutze, in Ruanda, was brought to a successful termination. Cases of attacks on caravans or traders by the natives did not occur.

Military and naval defences.—The number of European officers in the Protectorate troops was decreased by nine owing to certain re-arrangements, the chief of which was the abolition of the machine-gun section, which also caused a decrease of 60 in the numbers of the native soldiers. The established strength of the troops is now 262 European officers and 2,472 natives. They comprise 14 companies, which are distributed over the Protectorate. There is a recruiting depôt and signalling company at Dar-es-Salaam.

The number of the native constabulary is now 2,140. This force is stationed at the depôt at Dar-es-Salaam and at 20 posts in the Protectorate, divisions of various strengths being assigned to the district commissioners.

In those localities where there is a European population rifle clubs have been formed, whose services would be of very great importance in the event of a native rising.

Administration.—The present Governor, Dr. Schnee, assumed office on July 22, 1912.

For purposes of administration the Protectorate is divided into 24 districts controlled by commissioners, except in the cases of Ruanda, Urundi and Bukoba, where there are residents, and Mahenge

and Iringa, where the civil administration is still in the hands of the military authorities. The district commissioner (*Bezirksamtmann*) occupies a position between that of a British district commissioner and a provincial commissioner. The latter title does not exist in German East Africa, but with the growth of the work which devolves upon the district commissioners the feeling is gaining ground that the districts are too large and should be sub-divided. Should this be carried into effect it is probable that posts similar to those of provincial commissioners will be created.

The administration resembles that of a British Crown colony; it is carried out entirely by officials of the Imperial Government. A council on which the white settlers are represented meets twice yearly in Dar-es-Salaam, but its functions are of an advisory nature only.

Justice.—There were 353 criminal cases against Europeans in 1912 against 236 in the preceding year. The number of acquittals was 54. The number of assaults cases increased from 113 to 138, and consisted mostly of assaults on natives by their employers; 107 were punished.

In the native courts the number of criminal sentences increased from 17,443 to 18,868. The increase occurred chiefly in the number of minor sentences of less than six months' imprisonment. The number of executions was 20 as against 16 in the previous year, and sentences of over one year's imprisonment were pronounced in 368 cases as compared with 246 in 1911.

Slaves.—4,234 certificates of liberation were issued in 1912. This number shows an increase of 140 over that of the previous year. Of these freed slaves, 2,221 purchased their liberty, 1,729 were manumitted by their owners and 280 were officially declared free by the authorities. Four slaves obtained their freedom by the death of their masters or otherwise. Three persons were sentenced for kidnapping.

No cases of serious ill-treatment by masters of their slaves were brought to the notice of the authorities. The oft-considered question of abolishing slavery entirely on some fixed date is rendered difficult by the number of old and feeble slaves, who are supported by their owners and who would fall a burden on public charity if they were set free. The total number of household slaves in the Protectorate is estimated at 185,000. All children born of domestic slaves after December 31, 1905, have been declared free by an Imperial decree, and it is estimated that by 1930 slavery will in the ordinary course of events have ceased to exist in German East Africa. The cost of setting all slaves free at present would be about 400,000*l.* and in 1920 about 275,000*l.* The Government consider that this money would be uselessly spent, as little beneficial change would result in the condition of the slaves, and the innovation would lead to great discontent, if not to actual revolt.

A few cases occurred in 1912 of slaves being smuggled into the Protectorate from the Belgian Congo and from the western portion of Uganda. The traffic in slaves over sea has entirely ceased

White population.—The white population increased from 1866 to

5,336. The increase, however, was only 470 against an increase of 639 in the previous year. The principal cause of this was the war in the Balkans, on the outbreak of which 156 Greeks, Turks, &c., left the Protectorate to return to their native homes. The number of adults in the Protectorate was 4,611, of whom 1,075 were females; the number of children was 725 against 708 in 1911. The chief increase was, as usual, among the German population—528.

The white population of the two largest towns was: Dar-es-Salaam, 967 (703 males) and Tanga, 298 (252 males).

The distribution of the male population according to occupation was as follows on January 1, 1913:—

		Per Cent.
Government officials	551*	15·6
Attached to Protectorate troops	186	5·3
Priests and missionaries...	498	14·1
Planters and farmers	882	24·9
Engineers, &c.	352	9·9
Mechanics and workmen	355	10
Merchants and traders	523	14·8
Not classified	189	5·4
Total	3,536	100

* This number includes officials with military rank employed in the civil administration.

The number of births was 164, of deaths 123 and of marriages 71. The number of half-castes observed was 114.

Goanese.—The number of Goanese was 636. They are partly the offspring of unions between Portuguese and Indians from Goa and partly descendants of the settlers in the period of Portuguese dominion over the east coast of Africa. There are no pure-bred Portuguese in the Protectorate. The Goanese are employed as traders, small merchants, clerks and skilled workmen.

Non-native coloured population.—The number of the coloured population other than native (the term "native" is used to include members of local tribes from the neighbouring colonies, *e.g.*, Waganda, Manyema, &c.) was 14,898 against 14,933 in the previous year. The apparent diminution is due to the fact that the so-called Shirazi in the Kilwa district were this year included under the heading of natives, to which they properly belong. It is estimated that the non-native population really increased by several thousands. The number of Indians was approximately 8,700 (about 4,700 adult males) and of Arabs and kindred tribes 4,100. The Indians are partly Mohammedans, Meman, Thenashiri, Ismaili and Bohora, partly Hindus, Buddhist Sikhs, &c. There are also a few Indian Jews, mostly mechanics.

The Indian community, which has increased by some 4,000 in the last six years, is regarded with extreme dislike by the majority of the white population, and, to judge by the attitude of the Indians themselves, is not invariably accorded a sympathetic treatment by the authorities. With the exception of Goanese and Parsees (of whom there are practically none in the Protectorate), Indians are

placed on the same legal footing as the natives, but they cannot be sentenced to flogging or chain-gang labour. The oft-repeated cry of the Indian danger cannot be taken very seriously, as the risk of a country nearly twice the size of Germany being swamped by about 9,000 Indians is small. As a matter of fact, the Indian is a useful if not an indispensable member of the community. He is a pioneer of trade, a clever clerk and a skilled mechanic. He carries on work which the native is incompetent to perform, and he can do so under conditions of life and with an amount of food and capital which would be utterly impossible for a European. The general contempt with which he is treated is due partly to the belief that he is the channel through which large sums, which would possibly otherwise be spent in the Protectorate, flow to India, and partly to jealousy on the part of would-be European competitors.

Native population.—The total native population is between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000. The inhabitants of the north-west regions, which have not yet been opened to Europeans, Ruanda and Urundi, are estimated at 2,000,000 and 1,500,000 respectively. About 96 per cent. of the population of that district are Wahutu, a Bantu tribe, while the ruling caste, the Watussi, a Hamitic pastoral folk, who own all the cattle, form only about 3 per cent. The Batwa, a dwarf tribe, who are probably the original inhabitants, form less than 1 per cent. The density of the population is greatest in Ruanda, where it is about 72 to the square kilom., and least in the Bismarckburg district, where it is only 0·9 per square kilom. The average density is approximately 8 to the square kilom., excluding the area between the great lakes. The pacification of the country tends to produce a more equal distribution of population than under the old conditions of tribal warfare, but there are still districts where the inhabitants are very few, *e.g.*, one-third of the large central district of Tabora is still totally uninhabited. The ever-increasing plague of the tsetse-fly has denuded some districts formerly rich in cattle. It is hoped that the march of civilisation, by introducing sources of water supply, combating the tsetse, and eradicating sleeping-sickness and other diseases, will so extend the inhabitable area that the population will have room for increasing manifold. The chief causes which operate against the increase of the population, since the cessation of tribal warfare, are lack of proper food for and treatment of young children, abortion, syphilis and other disease, and the employment of the men as porters or on plantations away from their families. The work of the medical authorities and the abolition of much porterage by the introduction of railways, as well as the provision of means for plantation workers to be accompanied by their families, should gradually remove, at least partially, these main hindrances to the increase of the population.

Public health.—The number of cases treated in the various hospitals in the Protectorate during 1912 was 70,327 (5,261 Europeans and 65,066 natives) against 59,920 cases (4,727 Europeans and 55,193 natives) in the previous year. In addition to the above, 3,387 cases of sleeping-sickness were treated (3,629 in 1911).

The health of the European population was regarded as satisfactory, the increase in the number of cases of sickness treated being ascribed chiefly to the growth of the population by immigration, which was 306 persons. There were 164 births in 1912.

There was an increase in the number of cases of malarial fever, due principally to the unusually heavy rains, to the advance of the railway through unhealthy districts and the opening up of new plantations. Malaria appeared temporarily, even in places which were regarded by reason of their high altitude as immune. The Government have accordingly ordered that at all posts where officials are stationed at least one room shall be made mosquito proof.

During the year 1912 61 cases of blackwater fever occurred, of which 12 terminated in death, against 59 in the previous year. There were 28 cases of dysentery treated in both 1911 and 1912 and 8 cases of typhus against 22 in 1911; 69 cases of nervous diseases were observed.

There were no serious epidemics among the native population during the year under report. The increasing confidence of the natives towards the European doctors is evidenced by the growth of the number of sick cases treated. The systematic vaccination of the population was continued, 747,313 persons being treated against 632,763 in 1911. A few unimportant outbreaks of small-pox occurred in five of the interior districts.

An outbreak of plague occurred in the Kilimandjaro district, but was suppressed by the destruction of the rats, among which plague appears to be endemic. Plague also made its appearance in the Ostusmao region near Muansa, and a few cases occurred near Shirati. The number of rats destroyed at the 12 coast and lake ports and in the Kilimandjaro and Muansa districts was about 100,000.

The campaign against sleeping-sickness was pursued with success. The number of fresh cases was 27 in the Victoria Nyanza district against 50 in 1911, and the disease is now regarded as practically stamped out in that locality. A decrease in the number of cases in the Tanganyika region was also observed—3,303 new cases against 3,560 in 1911; 50 fresh cases of that form of the disease caused by the *Trypanosoma rhodesiense* were treated in the Rovuma district, where the authorities have to contend with the difficulty of preventing infection from Portuguese territory. The *Glossina palpalis* does not occur in the south of the Protectorate.

During the year 10,477 cases (the number includes repeated treatment) of worm disease were dealt with against 3,980 in the previous year. In spite of the energetic measures taken to combat this disease, the danger exists that with the further opening up of the land it will be spread by porters and plantation hands. This has already occurred to a certain extent, but conditions are improved in the original seats of infection, viz., the coast and the Usambara hills.

The number of fresh cases of leprosy observed in the year under report was 267 as against 230 in 1911; 10 new leper homes were started, and others have since been planned for the isolation of the patients.

The number of natives treated for malaria was 5,631 and for blackwater fever 16, against 4,341 and 25 respectively in the previous year.

During the year 140 natives were treated for tuberculosis against 88 in 1911. This disease occurs in the coastal regions and has been observed among the Watussi in Ruanda and the tribes in New Langenburg. Under the immigration order of 1913 persons suffering from this disease are not allowed to land.

Dysentery, recurrent fever and typhus occurred in 1912 among the natives, but nowhere as epidemics.

Education.—There are Government schools for European children in Dar-es-Salaam, Oldonjo-Sambu and Leganga. That at Aruscha was closed, as the number of pupils dwindled to three. The number of pupils at Dar-es-Salaam increased from 15 in 1911 to 32 in 1912 and 43 in 1913. The school at Oldonjo-Sambu has Boer children exclusively for pupils.

There were 99 Government schools for natives in the year under report, 10 principal and 89 subsidiary. In Tabora the number of scholars, in addition to numerous adults, rose from 60 to 309. In the principal schools there were 16 German instructors, who were assisted by 159 coloured teachers. The number of pupils in the principal schools was 2,394 and in the subsidiary 3,706.

The artisan schools in Dar-es-Salaam and Tanga have been closed, and new schools opened in the interior, where it is hoped they will have a beneficial effect in educating the natives to become skilled workmen.

The numbers of the pupils in the three mission schools for European children showed no great change compared with those of the previous year. The total number in 1912 was 40. The number of mission schools for natives is 1,832, and instruction was given in them to at least 108,550 pupils.

Missions.—There are 11 Protestant missions and 3 Catholic represented in the Protectorate. Both the Church Missionary Society and the Universities Mission are included under the former. The total number of missionaries, including ladies, was 709, of whom 194 were Protestant and 515 Catholic, most of the latter being of German nationality. In addition to their religious work, the self-sacrificing zeal of the missionaries in attending the sick and educating the natives is warmly recognised by the Government. The extension of the mission fields has, however, given rise in more than one district to regrettable disputes between Catholics and Protestants. The missions pay special attention to combating the influence of Mohammedanism, particularly where this religion shows signs of extending itself to unconverted heathen tribes. On the whole, Islam makes slow progress in German East Africa. The total number of Mohammedans is probably not more than 300,000 in the whole Protectorate. The coast district of Dar-es-Salaam, which was regarded as wholly under the influence of Islam, contains only about 13·4 per cent. of Mohammedans (21,680 out of a total of 161,500 inhabitants). The only persons who seek to extend their religion in the interior are pedlars, *askaris*, house servants, &c. Neither the Muscat Arabs nor

the Indian Mohammedans show the least interest in the conversion of the heathen natives. There were no punishments or deportations of Mwallimu or preachers for inflammatory exhortations during the year under report.

Railways.—There are two railway lines in the Protectorate—the Usambara line and the Central or Tanganyika Railway (vide also report of this series No. 5171).

The Usambara Railway is 220 miles long and runs from Tanga to New Moschi at the foot of Mount Kilimandjaro. The line was commenced in 1893, and the first section (to Mombo, 80 miles from Tanga) was opened to traffic in 1905. The remaining portion of the line was opened in February, 1912. The railway is leased by the Government to the Deutsche Koloniale Eisenbahnbau- und Betriebs-Gesellschaft (Lenz and Co.), which constructed the Korogwe–Mombo section, for a payment of 760,000 marks per annum. The company has realised latterly only about 560,000 marks, and, in spite of former profits (on construction, &c.), which at present cover this deficit, will be faced with the prospect of considerable loss in 1916 unless conditions improve. The line runs through the picturesque district of the Usambara Valley and the Pare Mountains and numerous plantations have sprung up along its length. Its effect on the trade of Tanga is shown by the following figures: Exports from Tanga in 1898, 21,400*l.*; in 1907, 133,000*l.*; in 1912, 666,341*l.*

The Central line, which runs from Dar-es-Salaam to Lake Tanganyika, a distance of 780 miles, was begun in 1905. The first section was finished as far as Morogoro (130 miles) early in 1908, and in the same year the extension as far as Tabora (440 miles from Morogoro) was sanctioned. This work was carried on with such energy that Tabora was reached in February, 1912, more than two years before the date fixed in the original project. The continuation of the line to Tanganyika was sanctioned in 1911; the River Mlagrassi, the chief difficulty, was bridged in the spring of 1913, and the railhead reached the lake at Kigoma, near Ujiji, on February 2, 1914.

This Central line, which will become the main artery of traffic, with branch lines to the north-west and possibly to the south-west (Lake Nyassa region), will play a most important part in the development of the trade of the Protectorate and in opening up the Tanganyika district. Lake Tanganyika appears to be regarded as the key to the trade of Central Africa, and the Germans have pushed on their railway with such remarkable energy that they are the first on the spot. It is now possible to travel from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika in two days and two nights, a journey which it used to take the caravans 60 days to accomplish. When the short stretch of line (about 170 miles) between Lukuga on Tanganyika and Kabola on the Congo is completed, it will be possible to travel across Africa, from Dar-es-Salaam to Boma, in about three weeks by rail and steamer, if direct connection at each stage is assumed. The return journey will occupy more than a month, as the steamers take twice as long to go up the Congo as to go down stream. Communications between Europe and Rhodesia will also be greatly

facilitated as, allowing 12 hours for the steamer journey between Kigoma and the south end of Tanganyika, and again assuming direct connection at Dar-es-Salaam and Kigoma, it will be possible to reach Abercorn from London in about 24 days. It is anticipated that the German Central line will handle much of the traffic to and from the eastern portion of the Congo and North Rhodesia.

It is also hoped that the line will ultimately draw a portion of the Katanga trade within its sphere of influence. The connection would be by rail from Elizabethville to Kambove and Bukama, thence by the River Lualaba to Kabola and from there by rail to Albertville on Tanganyika. The River Lualaba, however, is said to be navigable for not more than six months in the year, and then only by vessels of not more than 100 tons. There are, moreover, other competitors in the field for the trade of the Katanga district. The Benguella Railway is expected to reach the Belgian frontier in a few years and, apart from the rumoured line from Leopoldville to Bukama, the Belgians are reported to be improving the existing route viâ rail and River Congo. A more serious competition is seen in the projected shortening of the railway connection between Beira and Elizabethville viâ Salisbury, Bulawayo and Broken Hill by linking up Salisbury with Kafue, which may be finished before the route Kambove–Bukama–Kabola is completed, *i.e.*, before Dar-es-Salaam is connected with the Katanga district.

But apart from the through traffic with other countries and the development of the trade of the Protectorate itself, it is hoped that the line will promote the inter-trade between German East Africa and the Belgian Congo in articles of European and native consumption. Aside from the interchange of native products, merchants in many parts of the Congo will be able to obtain their goods more quickly from Dar-es-Salaam than from Boma and more safely, as the numerous transhipments from rail to steamer on the Congo and vice versâ will be avoided. Whether they will be able to obtain them more cheaply will depend largely on the German freight tariff, which has not yet been published. German firms are said to afford longer credit than Belgian houses.

The principal articles which are expected to form the bulk of the traffic from the districts of German East Africa which will be opened up by the line are rice from the Gombe–Mlagrassi lowlands, salt from the Gottorp salt pans, oil-palm kernels from the Rutschugi–Ujiji districts, hides, groundnuts and palm kernels from Urundi, hides and groundnuts from Ufipa and Unjika and cotton from the Ruckwa district. When the line has been opened about two years it is expected that the amount of freight carried towards the coast will be about 12,000 tons and the receipts about 320,000 rs. (21,300*l.*), and it is hoped that these figures will have doubled in from three to four years.

For the passenger traffic it is intended to introduce Pullman cars on the American model. Of these there will be ultimately from 8 to 10, the larger with accommodation for 20 persons, the smaller with accommodation for 12. Those who have undergone the

experience of travelling in Pullmans may be allowed to doubt whether these cars are most adapted to use in tropical countries.

The goods wagons are constructed to carry 10 and 20 tons.

For the traffic on Lake Tanganyika one steamer of 1,100 tons is already in course of construction at Kigoma, a second steamer is being built in Germany, and the provision of a third is in view but the cost has not yet been sanctioned. At present the traffic on Tanganyika is not of any great importance and probably amounts to less than 20,000 tons per annum. It consists of rubber and ivory, skins from Urundi, salt from Gottorp and European goods. It is handled by the German steamer "Hedwig von Wissmann" and a Belgian steamer, two large German-owned dhows and a variety of small craft belonging to Indian and Arab dealers.

The total cost of constructing the Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma, including harbour construction and customs buildings on the lake, provision of steamers, expenses of rebuilding the main line, as well as a sum of 157,500*l.*, first instalment of a reserve fund for future construction, amounts to 5,850,000*l.* The average cost per kilom. was 5,000*l.*

Railway extensions.—The total amount provided in the German colonial budget and already sanctioned for 1914 for railway extension in German East Africa was 1,840,000*l.*, of which 850,000*l.* was the first instalment of a loan to the Deutsch Ost-Afrikanische Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft for the construction of a branch line from Tabora to Ruanda, 270,000*l.* to the extension and improvement of the Usambara Railway, and the remaining 720,000*l.* to the continuation of the Central line from Tabora to the lake. It is estimated that the total length of the branch line Tabora to Ruanda will be 481 kiloms. and the total cost 2,357,500*l.*, plus a sum of 142,500*l.* for surveying and improving the River Kagera, its tributaries and adjacent water-courses, together with provision of water-craft. Any savings on the main line will also be devoted to the Ruanda branch line. The construction of this line will be commenced in 1914, and it is estimated that it will be completed in from three to four years. Its effect will be to open up the north-western districts of Urundi and Ruanda, which have not yet been thrown open to Europeans, and large quantities of native produce such as hides and skins, groundnuts, cotton, oil-palm kernels, &c., are expected to be carried by the new line from the thickly populated north-west, where a conservative estimate places the number of cattle at 300,000 in addition to sheep and goats.

A further sum of 107,500*l.* is provided as the first instalment of the cost of extending the northern railway between Tanga and Moschi to Aruscha, a distance of about 81 kiloms. The total cost of this extension is estimated at 307,500*l.* and it is expected that it will take two years to complete. The line will open up a region said to be suitable for white settlement.

Further sums of 100,000*l.* have been provided for the alteration and completion of the line from Tanga to New Moschi and 62,500*l.* for new rolling-stock and two cranes in Tanga.

Light railways, &c.—From Tengeni on the Northern Railway there is a light railway of 75 centims. gauge belonging to the Sigi Export Company, which runs for about 24 kiloms. into the Usambara Hills to Sigi, whence the Biological Institute at Amani can be reached in one and a-half hours.

From Mombo, on the Northern Railway, there is a daily connection with Wilhelmsthal, a healthy station in the Usambara Hills, by means of an automobile, which carries both passengers and goods.

From the Station Mkumbara, on the Northern Railway, an overhead wire rail has been built for carrying timber, chiefly cedar, from saw mills in the Schume forest.

A temporary light railway has been constructed at Lindi, running for about 24 kiloms. into the interior to bring down the products from the plantations in the hinterland of that town to the coast.

Traffic.—The amount of traffic on the Central (Tanganyika) line in the year was as follows :—

			Receipts.
			£
Passengers carried	Number	116,094	23,269
Passengers' luggage	Tons	251	2,376
Animals carried	Number	11,978	3,232
Goods traffic	... Tons	24,248	71,875

The number of trains despatched was 5,299 and the amount of building material carried in addition to above freight was 44,282 tons.

European plantation products. Rubber.—The area under rubber cultivation in German East Africa increased from 81,705 to 112,257 acres in the year 1912 and the amount of rubber exported increased from 684 metric tons, with a value of 180,500*l.*, to 1,017 metric tons, with a value of 362,012*l.* In addition to above acreage under *Manihot glaziovii*, there were 1,010 acres under various other rubber trees. At the end of 1913 there were not far short of 19,000,000 rubber trees in the Protectorate, of which about half were ripe for tapping. The approach of the crisis in the rubber industry due to the over-production of Eastern rubber was foreseen in 1912, but it fell, nevertheless, with unexpected suddenness on the plantations in German East Africa, and will prove a serious set-back to the promising economic development of the colony. The large plantations, with their heavy working expenses, are the worst sufferers, as it costs them about 2*s.* f.o.b. and 2*s.* 1*d.* c.i.f. to produce their rubber. The small planters, many of whom employ cheap local labour, can produce at less expense, and it is possible that they will weather the storm, but the outlook is not reassuring for the large plantations. In response to urgent appeals, a certain amount of assistance has been afforded by the Government, but it is unlikely that any official assistance will enable the planters to effect the very considerable reduction in the cost of production they will require if the price of rubber does not rise. Of this there seems small permanent hope. The improvement of the quality of the rubber exported by the establishment of a standard

quality and the planting of crops, such as beans, maize, &c., which yield quick returns, to supplement or even replace the rubber trees may afford the planters a way out of their difficulties, at least, temporarily.

Sisal.—The acreage under sisal cultivation increased from 53,387 acres in 1911 to 61,877 acres in 1912. There are still large tracts of land suitable for this crop, but the extension of the area under cultivation has been checked by fear of over-production. The development of this crop has been very satisfactory from an economic point of view, as the growth of the planted area has been more or less proportionate to the increased demand for the fibre. Almost all the plantations were in excellent condition and produced corresponding crops in 1912. Most of the exports were made to Germany.

Cotton.—The cultivation of cotton by Europeans is still more or less in the experimental stage, but distinct progress has been made in the direction of a more scientific treatment of soil and crop, in which the planters are helped considerably by the Government experimental stations. The number of acres under cotton cultivation was in 1909–10 19,515 acres, in 1910–11 35,517 acres and in 1911–12 35,770 acres. The crops suffered much less from disease than in the previous year. The only districts where the growth of cotton has so far attained any importance are Mohoro, Kilwa, Lindi, Morogoro and Muansa. It has been practically abandoned in the northern districts and in Bagamoyo. The efforts made to discover and cultivate a variety able to resist the parasites and diseases to which the plant is liable have not yet met with full success, the question being complicated by the fact that many districts are unfavourable for the Egyptian varieties but favourable for the Upland, particularly Nyassa Upland. In Morogoro the latter has met with marked success as compared with the Egyptian sorts.

On the whole, cotton is at present more important as a native crop than as a plantation product. No statistics are available as to the amount of raw cotton exported from the European plantations.

Capok.—The cultivation of capok continues to make good progress. The area planted is given below for the years 1910–12 :—

	Acreage.	Export. Tons.
1910	1,735	12
1911	3,547	29
1912	6,580	53

Other fibre-producing plants.—No progress was made in the cultivation of *Calotropis* in 1912. Experiments in the cultivation of ramie were not attempted to any extent except by the "Palestine Germans" in Aruscha. *Sanseviera* (wild) was only exploited to a small extent in the districts of Wilhelmsthal and Muansa.

Silk.—The attempts of the African Silk Corporation to breed wild *Anaphe* caterpillars in the Bukoba district have not yet made sufficient progress to justify a final opinion as to their ultimate success. In Morogoro the genuine silkworms are being bred with good results.

Coffee.—The cultivation of coffee shows a satisfactory progress, especially in the districts of Moschi, Wilhelmsthal, Bukoba, Aruscha and Langenburg. The quality of the coffee also shows signs of improvement, due to more careful preparation, and the planters are now directing their efforts towards establishing a standard quality in order to insure a good average price for the East African crop. The crop was good in the chief districts mentioned above. The area under cultivation was :—

	Acreage.	Export. Tons.
1910	6,107	995
1911	7,260	1,176
1912	12,007	1,575

The value of the exports increased from 63,300*l.* to 95,150*l.* The average price for the crop was 1 mark 21 pf. per kilo. as against 1 mark 8 pf. per kilo. in the previous year.

Cocoa.—The area under cocoa cultivation was 300 acres in 1912, an increase of 50 acres on 1911. Only 175 of the acres were ripe for production, the export being 12 tons, with a value of 699*l.*

Tobacco.—Attempts have again been made to grow cigarette tobacco, but it is too early to predict their ultimate success or failure. The results of experiments at the Government station at Kibongoto, as well as those of planters in the districts of Moschi, Wilhelmsthal and Langenburg, are partly satisfactory.

Sugar cane.—The area under cultivation of sugar cane by Europeans was only 345 acres.

Bananas.—Bananas are cultivated in the Moschi and Wilhelmsthal districts. In the former there is a constant demand, as this fruit forms the staple diet of the local tribes. In Wilhelmsthal an attempt is being made to grow banana figs, but there is no profitable market for this crop. The total area under banana cultivation was only 387 acres and the export 7 tons.

Pepper.—The attempts to grow pepper have proved unremunerative.

Grain.—European cereals are not grown for export. Complaints are general of the damage to the crops caused by rust and by birds.

There were 1,165 acres under rice cultivation by Europeans in 1912 and the results are said to be satisfactory. The danger from ravages by birds has not proved so formidable as was anticipated, particularly as the long-grained variety is planted, which is not so liable to suffer in this respect.

Maize is grown as food for plantation hands, but it has not yet reached the stage of an export commodity, as the high cost of transport renders export unprofitable. Its cultivation is capable of great extension ; there were 9,475 acres under maize in 1912.

Millet, especially sorghum, is grown, but only as food for native workpeople. There are large tracts of land available for the cultivation of this crop, which has excellent nourishing qualities, but there is little chance of it becoming an important article of export for some

time in view of lack of facilities of transport to the coast and high tariff rates by rail and sea, not to mention the import duty in Germany.

Potatoes, &c.—Potatoes are grown in the high lands on European plantations and missions with success, but high railway transport prevents the extension of the crop. Most of the potatoes sold in Dar-es-Salaam come from Nairobi.

Manioc is grown largely for native consumption.

Legumens.—The cultivation of legumens, especially beans, continues to gain in importance, particularly in Wilhelmsthal and Moschi, where the production was nearly double that of the previous year.

Oil-producing plants, &c.—The number of cocoanut palms owned by Europeans has further increased. In 1910 the number was 607,237 (153,076 bearing), in 1911 it was 699,568 (162,172 bearing) and in 1912 it was 784,458 (178,799 bearing). Several planters intend to introduce modern drying methods, which the Government regard with great favour in view of the educational value of such institutions for the natives.

The number of oil palms owned by Europeans was 9,610, of which 1,342 had reached the productive stage.

The attempt to cultivate sunflowers has begun and 70 acres have been planted.

Fruit and vegetables.—These are grown for private consumption and for local trade only. Many varieties of European fruits flourish side by side with tropical fruit in the high lands.

Native products. Copal.—The export of copal showed a slight increase in 1912, but it is improbable that this industry will develop to any extent. On the contrary, it is anticipated that the export will decline owing to the exhaustion of the copal deposits and the employment of the natives in more profitable undertakings. Exports were made to Germany, the United Kingdom and America.

Wax.—The exports of beeswax increased in value in 1912, but showed a decrease in weight. This is to be attributed to the destruction of the bees in many districts owing to the increased activity of the natives and their crude methods of collecting the wax. Attempts are being made to educate them to more scientific methods, but progress is slow. No considerable increase in the exports can be expected in the next few years, as the demand for plantation hands is growing and the number of people available for wax collecting decreasing in proportion. The average price rose in 1912 from 2 marks 24 pf. to 2 marks 39 pf. per kilo. for German East African wax, and this increase is due not only to the rise in the general market price but to the improvement in the quality of the article. Exports were made chiefly to Germany.

Wild rubber.—The increasing demand for workpeople on European plantations and the prospect of greater profit from cultivating their own *shambas* has caused the numbers of natives engaged in obtaining wild rubber to suffer a decrease. The export in 1912 exceeded the unusually small export of 1911—173 tons, with a value of 55,950*l.*, in 1912 as compared with 152 tons, valued at 52,915*l.*, in 1911—but

fell short of that in 1910 and previous years. The production was also adversely affected by an order forbidding the gathering of rubber from roots and by the limitation of the period for tapping lianas. In view of the above considerations and the low price obtained for wild rubber, it seems certain that the production of this commodity will further decline.

Cereals.—Millet forms the most important article of food among the natives, except in those parts where they live solely on bananas. The crop in 1912 was in many places far in excess of local demands, and accordingly the consumption of the beer which is prepared from this grain was unusually large. As the East African millet has been proved to contain nourishing properties equal to those of Russian two-rowed barley (*Hordeum distichum*), it is hoped to place it on the home market. Millet may then become a most important article of export, as there are enormous areas of land suitable for this crop, the principal of which will be opened up by the now completed railway to Tanganyika. The export of millet is as yet unimportant and irregular; in the last three years the amount exported was as follows:—

	Tons.	£
1910	2,083	7,436
1911	173	1,035
1912	1,206	7,500

Of the exports in 1912, Zanzibar took 1,177 tons.

Varieties of millet other than sorghum are planted in the Protectorate, but their importance is only local.

The importance of maize as an article of native cultivation continues to increase. The native prefers the old, local varieties, which are better adapted to the climate and, as they do not suffer so much from the ravages of insects, yield a finer quality of flour. The export rose from 103 tons, valued at 493*l.*, in 1911 to 736 tons, valued at 2,989*l.*, in 1912, of which, however, a portion came from European plantations.

The cultivation of rice by the natives is being widely extended. The export figures give no correct idea of the importance of this crop, as it is largely grown for home consumption and it is said to be of as good if not better quality than the Indian rice, of which nearly 13,000 tons were imported in 1912. It is noteworthy that little foreign rice was consumed by the hands working on the railway extension in this year, food being supplied locally, particularly in the Uha and Ujiji districts. The variety cultivated is mostly water rice; the mountain or dry rice has a pleasanter flavour, but does not yield so much grain. The chief producing and exporting district is the Muansa district, but it is hoped that large tracts of rice-producing land will be opened up by the Tanganyika line. The export increased from 599 to 916 tons, with a value of 10,058*l.*

Legumens.—The cultivation of peas is of great importance in many districts in the interior, particularly in Langenburg. In Ruanda the crop was estimated at 1,400,000 cwts., all of which was consumed in the country. There was no export.

On the other hand, the export of beans continues to increase. It was as follows for the last three years :—

	Tons.	£
1910	28	139
1911	107	630
1912	191	2,405

The rise in value is attributed to the better sorting of the beans and the benefit thereof probably fell to the European bean growers. The local consumption cannot be estimated with any accuracy; Ruanda alone accounts for some 1,600,000 cwts. at least. In view of the economic importance of this crop, the Government regards its extension with great favour and the experimental stations are engaged in improving the local varieties and introducing new ones.

Roots.—Manioc (*Manihot utilissima*, Mohogo) is extensively cultivated by the natives and is one of their favourite crops, as it thrives readily and needs little attention. Madagascar manioc, which is edible in a raw state, is in great demand. The 1912 crop was a good one, but no statistics are available respecting the total production. The amount exported in 1911 was 98 tons, with a value of 422*l.*, and in 1912 134 tons, with a value of 607*l.* The exports in 1912 were made to Zanzibar.

Sweet potatoes are cultivated in the coast regions and in the central districts, but the crop is not an important one. In the region of the great lakes, however, it forms one of the chief articles of diet, and the consumption in Ruanda alone is estimated at 2,400,000 cwts.

Taro is grown in small quantities in the banana district, and the same remark applies to yams. Potatoes are grown by natives in all high lands, and the cultivation of this crop is extending; 4 tons were exported in 1911 and 7 tons in 1912, valued at 58*l.*

Bananas.—Bananas form the principal article of native diet in the region between the great lakes and in the Kilimandjaro district, but the native crop has not reached the export stage.

Sugar cane.—The cultivation of sugar cane shows a tendency to increase in those districts which are adapted for its growth, particularly in Urundi, where about 36,000 canes were placed on the market. Sugar is produced in but few districts to an extent worthy of mention, Muansa being the principal district with a production of 21 tons in 1912. The export of sugar in 1912 was 26 tons, with a value of 380*l.* (this included both raw and refined). The export of syrup and molasses declined from 214 tons, with a value of 1,679*l.*, in 1911 to 63 tons, valued at 580*l.*, in 1912. This decline in the export is to be attributed partly to greater consumption in the interior and partly to the competition of cheap Indian molasses.

Oil-producing plants.—The decline in the exports of copra in 1912 (see Table 5) is attributed partly to the fact that large quantities of nuts have been kept back for seed, partly to the increased demand of the nuts for purposes of food and partly to the fact that numerous plantations have passed the stage of bearing, while the new trees are not yet ready to take their place. It is anticipated that the decline will only be a temporary one. No figures are available to show what proportion of the exports are from European and native

plantations respectively. The Government is making considerable efforts to improve the quality of the copra produced by destroying parasites, by instructing the natives on the importance of keeping their plantations clean, by distributing good seed nuts and by improving the methods of preparation. There is as yet no standardisation of quality for copra. The average price rose from 34 to 37 pf. per kilo. in 1912. The export to Zanzibar decreased owing to the restriction placed on the dhow traffic by the quarantine authorities. The export to Germany also decreased by 188 tons, but that to France increased by 452 tons over 1911.

No progress in the cultivation of oil palms was recorded in 1912. The prevalence of *Glossina palpalis* in districts where the palms are abundant renders them useless as far as trade is concerned. The Government have taken in hand the cultivation of the palm in regions free from sleeping-sickness and have distributed quantities of seed to the natives for this purpose.

The cultivation of groundnuts has increased very much owing to the improvement of the market and the facilities of transport, especially in the interior and in the neighbourhood of the lakes. In spite of the large home consumption, the exports have more than doubled in the last two years. For the sudden increase the good crop of 1912 was largely responsible. The price was 20 pf. per kilo. in 1911 and 21 pf. per kilo. in 1912. The export to Germany rose from 575 to 750 tons. Other countries to which groundnuts were exported were France, Suez (for the Egyptian oil mills) and South Africa (as food for the mine workers).

The simsim crop suffered from the effects of too much rain in certain districts, but was satisfactory on the whole. Apart from its importance as an article of food, simsim is growing in value as an export. It is grown in the same districts as groundnuts. The average price rose from 25 to 28 pf. per kilo. Simsim is still cultivated solely by natives.

Castor oil is gathered from the wild plant by the natives in various districts and cultivated in the districts of Urundi and Bismarckburg for local consumption as a salve. Other oil plants are grown only to a very small extent.

Cotton.—The cultivation of cotton is growing in extent and in popularity with the natives. One result of the numerous experiments is that the division between suitable and unsuitable lands for this crop is becoming more marked each year, and the Government is confining its efforts to furthering this crop in the districts proved to be adapted to its cultivation. There is a general tendency to plant American Upland varieties as opposed to Egyptian cotton. The former yields a crop of somewhat inferior quality, but it makes up for this shortcoming in quantity and in being more capable of resisting diseases and bad weather. The number of coloured pupils at the experimental stations, who are trained to give instruction to the natives, has further increased and the results of this system are satisfactory. The crop in 1912 was good on the whole. It is impossible to distinguish in the statistics between cotton grown by

natives and Europeans, as many of the latter, who own ginning machines, buy cotton from the natives. The crops during the last three years were as follows :—

	Tons.	£
1910	623	37,564
1911	1,080	66,590
1912	1,882	105,511

The interest of the natives in this crop is proved by the steady increase in the amount of seed distributed. For the 1912 crop 258,200 kilos. were distributed and 414,000 kilos. for the 1913 crop. The price guarantee of the Colonial Economic Society was not needed, as fair prices were everywhere paid for the native cotton. The average value of the crop appears to have sunk, according to the statistics, which are misleading in this case. The apparent decline is due to the fact that in some places the home market value is taken, while in others the purchaser's price was regarded as the basis of value. Most of the exports found their way on to the German market. The price paid in Hamburg was on an average 6 pf. more than for American middling qualities.

Date palms.—There are a number of date palms in the Tabora district owned by Arabs, but leased to Indians. The cultivation of this tree is apparently deserving more attention than has been bestowed on it, as it is so productive that the rent of one tree is on an average 30 rs. and in some cases as high as 100 rs.

Coffee.—The cultivation of coffee by natives in the Bukoba district is being extended. The number of plants in 1910 was 237,195, in 1911 326,947 and in 1912 383,330, and the exports from that district were as follows :—

	Tons.	£
1910	411	10,719
1911	479	22,110
1912	672	37,453

The amount of land under coffee cultivation in the Moschi district has also increased.

Tobacco.—The tobacco which is grown by the natives for their own consumption is still far from supplying the demand. The best qualities are grown in the districts of Pangani, Bagamoyo, Morogoro and near Mpapua.

Spices, &c.—The plantations of cloves on Mafia though small are reported to be flourishing. The attempt to introduce them into the Bukoba district has failed.

Ginger is planted to a small extent in some districts, and the same remark applies to pepper. The red pepper, which grows wild, is gathered and sold, but not in any great quantity.

Betel-nuts are grown in the Pangani district. Practically the whole crop of 26 tons was taken by Tanga.

Industry.—The products of European industry are all intended for consumption in the Protectorate. They consist mostly of products required for the construction of public and private buildings of every kind. In particular there are several large plants for the manufacture

of furniture. The skilled workmen are mostly Indians, as the native cannot apparently be educated fast enough to keep pace with the growing demand for skilled labour.

Native industries consist chiefly in the production of mats, cord, oil, molasses, crockery, soap, salt, iron spears and ornaments, copper and brass wire, baskets, woodwork, leather sandals, needlework, &c. Almost all the above are intended for home consumption. In the Muansa district iron hoes are manufactured and exported in fair quantities.

Ivory.—The exports of ivory have further declined in consequence of the game laws for the protection of elephants. Only 17 tons were exported against 26 tons in 1911. Prices rose, the kilo. costing on an average 20 marks 75 pf. Of the exports, 1,233 kilos. went to Germany, 5,000 kilos. to the United Kingdom and 8,549 kilos. to Zanzibar.

Cattle.—A considerable number of cattle are owned by Europeans, but this branch of activity has not yet reached the stage when it can be called cattle breeding. In many cases it is still behind that attained by the natives. It is hoped to found two cattle breeding associations, which in co-operation with expert study will ultimately evolve a type of animal suited to local conditions.

The number of cattle owned by Europeans in 1912 was 43,617 and that of sheep and goats, in the breeding of which no progress has been made, was 41,647. Horses numbered 202, mules 375 and donkeys 2,543.

The number of cattle, &c., owned by natives was as follows :—

Horned cattle	3,950,250
Donkeys	22,091
Mules	52
Sheep and goats	6,398,000
Horses	10
Camels	38

The exports of hides and skins increased from 2,529 tons, valued at 151,759*l.*, in 1911 to 2,944 tons, valued at 203,367*l.*, in 1912. Most of them were of native production, and thanks to the efforts of the authorities and some of the larger firms in instructing the natives, the quality of the hides shows improvement.

Cattle diseases.—The outbreak of rinderpest which was foreseen in 1911 occurred in 1912. It was prevalent through 1913 in the districts on the southern shores of Victoria Nyanza, in the Kilimandjaro district and in the districts of Dodoma and Kondoa Irangi. Energetic measures have been taken by the Government to combat the disease and particularly to prevent it from crossing the River Ruaha. In the early part of 1914 conditions were improved everywhere, but new outbreaks were still occurring in the Dodoma district to the north of the Ruaha.

Other diseases to which animals are subject are catarrhal fever, coast fever, anthrax and horse sickness (between April and August). Sheep and goat scab are prevalent in some districts and the tsetse fly is widespread. Excellent maps showing the distribution of the latter pest have been published by the Government.

Mining.—The number of new prospecting fields opened was 322 in 1912. This large number was due partly to the reported discovery of gold in the Tango hinterland; a report which proved to be unfounded. Only six claims were converted into mines.

Gold.—The most important mine is that at Sekenke owned by the Kironda Goldminengesellschaft. Operations suffered severely in 1912 as the result of a flooding of the mine which occurred in the latter half of the previous year. Prospecting on a fairly large scale was carried on in the Muansa district, but no very successful results were reported.

Mica.—The exports of mica increased by more than 50 per cent., but the price fell from 3 marks 54 pf. to 3 marks 13 pf. per kilo. Exports came almost wholly from the Morogoro district. A firm from Hamburg bought up several disused workings in the Uluguru Mountains.

Salt.—The salt production of the Centralafrikanische-Seeengesellschaft increased considerably, the output being about 1,850 tons in 1912. There are also small salt pans near Bagamoyo.

Garnets.—The garnet mining in the south of the Protectorate was at a complete standstill in 1912.

Forestry.—At the end of 1912 there were 1,855,270 acres of forest reserves in the Protectorate containing many valuable woods, *e.g.*, cedar, podocarpus, black wattle and mangrove. The above reserves, amounting to about 0·75 per cent. of the total acreage area of the Protectorate, will probably be increased. Timber is cut both by the Government and by private persons holding concessions. The total expenses of the Forestry Department were 13,333*l.* and the receipts 8,064*l.*

Government experimental stations, &c.—There are the following Government institutions in German East Africa :—

(1) The institute at Amani (biological, agricultural and for general scientific purposes).

(2) An agricultural experimental station at Kibongoto in Moschi (cattle rearing and tobacco).

(3) Cotton growing farm at Mpanganja (Rufiji). The samples sent to the European markets have met with an encouraging reception and the demand for seed is far in excess of the supply.

(4) Cotton growing farm at Mahiwa (Lindi).

(5) Cotton growing farm at Mjombo (Kilossa). Upland varieties are specially cultivated, and also maize and millet.

(6) Cotton growing farm at Mabama (Tabora). In addition to cotton, the cultivation of native fruits is studied.

(7) Fruit farm (Morogoro).

(8) Protection of plants department at Dar-es-Salaam.

Settlers.—The question of the possibility of settling large numbers of small settlers, *i.e.*, persons without capital, who are prepared for manual labour on their own property, may be regarded as disposed of. It is impossible for the European to remain independent of native labour. The climate may be healthy in some of the high-lying districts, but these cannot be regarded as offering much prospect to the settler in the absence of adequate means of transport and a

good market for his products. Certainly the individual settler should not take up land until he has carefully considered the conditions and provided himself with the necessary capital, whether he comes as farmer, planter or stock raiser. The amount of Crown land leased to new settlers in 1912 was 89,637 acres to 109 persons as compared with 270,925 acres to 200 persons in 1911. This decrease is no doubt partly due to the fact that the districts of Tanga and Wilhelmsthal were closed to fresh occupation until it has been established how much land is required for the native population for whose possible expansion allowance must be made. The amount of land bought from the Government also decreased in 1912—47,357 acres against 96,815 acres in 1911.

Labour question.—Some interesting figures are published in the Government report for 1912. The numbers of natives employed in various branches of labour are given as follows :—

Railway construction and repair ...	16,055
,, service	4,007
Harbour works, Tanga	100
Government service	5,000
Employed by European merchants, &c.	2,500
,, in caravans for Europeans ...	5,000
At mission stations	3,000
In European domestic service	9,000
Mining	2,966
Plantations	91,892
Total employed by Europeans	139,520*

* About.

In addition to the above there were about 6,000 natives employed in the Protectorate troops and constabulary, about 15,000 engaged in the caravan trade for coloured traders, about 10,000 in various capacities by coloured masters (particularly Indians and Arabs) and about 1,200 in the fishing industry. Altogether, therefore, there were about 172,100 natives engaged in wage earning service.

The wages paid vary considerably according to the locality, the highest being paid in the oldest plantation districts, Pangani, Wilhelmsthal, Tanga and Morogoro, where the plantation hand receives from 12 to 15 rs. for each 30 working days. Even more is paid to those who re-engage after the period of service contracted for is ended and to those who, on rubber plantations, can tap more than the average amount of rubber. The lowest wages are paid in those regions where there is least demand for labour and where money is almost unknown. In Ruanda a day's wage is from 8 to 10 hellers per day (100 hellers = 1 rupee), in Urundi it is 5 hellers per day in the interior, while in Usumbura it is from 15 to 20 hellers per day. In the other districts the rate of wages varies, *e.g.* :—

In—	Per Month. Rupees.
Bismarckburg	3 to 4½
Kondoa Irangi...	4 6
Ssongea...	... 5
Moschi	4 12

Food is not given in addition to the above wages. The hands employed on the building of the Tanganyika Railway received from 8 to 10 rs. per month as well as food or 15 hellers per day food money. Wages on the coast for personal servants are high, it being almost impossible to get a serviceable boy for less than 15 rs. The supply of natives as skilled workmen does not meet the demand. A large number of Indians were employed as such and obtained wages from 60 to 140 rs. per month and more.

The appointment of native Labour Commissioners (*Distriktskommissare*), of whom there are six in the Protectorate, has had a beneficial influence on labour conditions, as is recognised even by the planters, who were at first disposed to regard them as enemies. On the one hand, these officials can punish workpeople for breach of contract, laziness, &c., and, on the other, put a stop to some of the worst abuses to which the hands were certainly formerly subjected by some of their employers.

In considering the labour question it is important to differentiate between local and recruited workpeople. The planters who are situated in a locality where the plantations are not numerous and where the local tribes make good hands are much better off than the planters in regions where the reverse is the case and who have to recruit their hands from the distant interior. Unfortunately, in the Tanga hinterland, which is the chief plantation district, labour is not plentiful, and the local tribes, who are said not to make good plantation workers, have almost sufficient occupation in growing food to supply the armies of recruited hands. In Tanga the density of the population is 23·6 to the square kilom., in Wilhelmsthal it is 6·3 and in Pangani it is 7·1. In Dar-es-Salaam it is 15·1 and in Lindi 8·3 to the square kilom. In Tabora, one of the favourite recruiting grounds, the density is lower (4·1 per square kilom.), but the district is large and the total population 437,500, *i.e.*, more than four times greater than Tanga, Pangani or Wilhelmsthal.

In several of the districts where local labour is employed the "card system" has been introduced. This appears to have good results where supervision by European officials is possible. Those natives who can produce cards showing that they are employed by European planters are exempt from Government labour, to which they would otherwise be forced, often at a lower rate of wages, in order that they may the more readily accept plantation work. This system has recently been introduced into the Dar-es-Salaam district now that the so-called labour market has been abolished to satisfy public opinion in Germany.

The recruiting of labour in the interior is governed by new regulations issued in 1913, which also introduced a number of rules to improve the conditions of life of the natives. The number of recruiters was limited and a district assigned to each, so that he is more under control, and a number of the abuses, such as systematic deception of the natives, have been checked.

The period for which workpeople can be engaged was also extended from 180 to 240 working days. The new regulations have, however, failed to give satisfaction to the planters, who complain that recruiters

are now unable to supply anything near the number of hands required, and that they still engage men for the shorter period in order that they may derive profit by re-engaging them when discharged.

The labour question so far from being solved is still bristling with difficulties. The suggestion that the work of recruiting should be carried out by the Government is probably not feasible for more than one reason. It may, however, be anticipated that conditions will tend to improve.

Post offices, telegraphy, &c.—There are 51 post offices in the Protectorate and 34 telegraph offices. The number of telephone exchanges is 20 and that of the subscribers nearly 300. The amount of telegraph and telephone line is over 3,000 kiloms. and the length of wire 4,200 kiloms., some of the lines being double.

Wireless stations.—There are wireless stations at Dar-es-Salaam, Muansa and Bukoba. The range of the Muansa station is 900 kiloms., that of Bukoba 200 kiloms. The apparatus at Dar-es-Salaam is 50 per cent. more powerful than that at Muansa, and it is possible to communicate as far as Cape Guardafui and Delagoa Bay. With Muansa communication is usually carried on at night owing to the uncertain weather on Lake Victoria Nyanza, which causes atmospheric disturbances by day. It is intended to erect wireless installations at Kigoma and at Tabora, and it is hoped that the latter will enable communication to be established with the German possessions in West and South-West Africa.

Shipping and navigation.—The communications between ports of German East Africa and Europe, India and African ports is still practically in the hands of the Deutsch Ost-Afrikanische Linie. Four steamers of this line sail from Hamburg monthly round Africa, two by the eastern route and two by the western. There is also a special branch maintaining regular communication with Indian ports and a coast line. The three small Government steamers carry passengers and freight to Zanzibar and the coast ports and maintain a connection with the British and French mail boats in Zanzibar. There are four opportunities of communication to and from Europe monthly. The only vessels under other than German flag are an occasional British cargo steamer bringing coal or oil and a few Norwegian sailing ships which bring timber. Dhows maintain a communication with the Comoro Islands, Madagascar, India, Aden, Hadramout, Muscat, &c., as well as with the African coast ports.

Most of the goods of British origin imported are transhipped in Hamburg to German steamers. It is possible to send them in British bottoms, but this course involves transhipping from a British steamer in Mombasa or Zanzibar to a dhow and can hardly be recommended, therefore, for goods which require careful handling.

There is a small German steamer on Lake Nyassa and one on Lake Tanganyika. On Victoria Nyanza there are the small steamers of the Njansa-Shiffahrtsgesellschaft. The only river steamer in the Protectorate is that on the Rufiji, as the number of navigable waterways is very small.

Finance.—The receipts from poll, house and hut tax were 254,808*l.* in 1912, *i.e.*, 41,140*l.* more than in 1911. The trade tax brought in

52,161*l.*, 14,870*l.* more than in 1911. Receipts from death duties were 3,128*l.*, an increase of 610*l.* over those of the previous year. The salt excise duty was 6,343*l.*, an increase of 1,733*l.* The tax on playing cards produced 250*l.* instead of 177*l.* The profits accruing from the Deutsch Ost-Afrikanische Bank were 1,501*l.* Receipts from the customs were 265,241*l.* (import duties 213,904*l.* and export duties 51,337*l.*) against 219,247*l.* in 1911.

About 98 per cent. of the poll and hut tax was paid by natives, who also contributed two-thirds of the trade tax. The articles on which export duty is levied are for the most part of native produce, and the bulk of the import duties are derived from articles intended for native consumption, principally textiles. Articles imported for use on plantations are duty free.

The budget total amounted to 966,050*l.* in 1912, to 1,025,250*l.* in 1913 and is estimated at 1,187,150*l.* for 1914.

An imperial subsidy is made each year for the expenses of the Protectorate troops. This subsidy has gradually decreased in amount until in 1914 it is little more than one-half of the grant made in 1904. On the other hand, the receipts from the Protectorate itself have more than trebled in the last 10 years. The imperial subsidy in 1912 was 180,900*l.*, in 1913 180,200*l.* and it is estimated at 165,000*l.* for 1914.

Table 1.—Showing the Share of the various Countries in the Trade of German East Africa during the Years 1910–12.

Imports.

Country.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£
Germany	983,853	1,212,705	1,290,978
United Kingdom	54,290	77,320	124,034
Rest of Europe	92,519	152,907	209,681
Zanzibar	246,739	215,258	188,648
Rest of Africa	245,053	243,748	219,570
India	291,610	359,377	439,615
Other countries	18,872	33,266	42,931
Total	1,932,936	2,294,581	2,515,457

EXPORTS.

Country.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£
Germany	629,260	660,351	891,342
United Kingdom	35,637	74,203	167,790
Rest of Europe	38,935	59,565	103,239
Zanzibar	139,225	115,752	82,471
Rest of Africa	193,057	208,499	301,599
India	1,984	1,693	1,251
Other countries	2,171	1,825	23,223
Total	1,040,269	1,121,888	1,570,915

TOTAL TRADE.

Country.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£
Germany	1,613,113	1,873,056	2,182,320
United Kingdom	89,927	151,523	291,824
Rest of Europe	131,454	212,472	312,920
Zanzibar	385,964	331,010	271,119
Rest of Africa	438,110	452,247	521,166
India	293,594	361,070	440,869
Other countries	21,043	35,091	66,154
Total	2,973,205	3,416,469	4,086,372

Table 2.—TOTAL Imports into German East Africa during the Years 1910–12.

Articles.	1910.		1911.		1912.	
1. Agricultural products—	M. tons.	Marks.	M. tons.	Marks.	M. tons.	Marks.
(*a*) Cereals	16,706	3,223,701	21,437	4,400,984	17,515	4,457,892
(*b*) Vegetables, fruit, &c....	1,215	404,102	1,347	496,494	1,406	555,762
(*c*) Colonial produce, groceries, &c. ...	1,868	1,461,816	2,101	1,613,848	2,677	2,135,588
(*d*) Oil - bearing fruits, vegetable oil and wax ...	151	98,156	150	119,715	136	118,277
(*e*) Beverages, excluding mineral water	1,376	1,106,705	1,582	1,275,897	1,674	1,390,817
(*f*) Seeds, live plants, &c. ...	232	78,152	352	96,375	151	49,640
(*g*) Fibrous plants ...	8	3,521	10	3,643	11	3,944
(*h*) Forest products...	3,306	807,058	4,000	749,367	5,304	796,042

TOTAL Imports into German East Africa during the Years 1910–12—continued.

Articles.	1910.		1911.		1912.	
	M. tons.	Marks.	M. tons.	Marks.	M. tons.	Marks.
2. Animals and animal products—						
(*a*) Live animals ...	1,909*	204,109	6,138*	201,813	1,572*	117,376
(*b*) Meat and edible products	1,412	1,074,597	1,455	1,233,419	1,498	1,351,499
(*c*) Raw animal products	12	121,920	34	103,516	19	66,213
3. Minerals and mineral oil	18,312	1,333,882	25,005	1,762,793	26,498	1,964,452
4. Manufactures of wax, grease and oil... ...	853	493,206	980	510,536	1,063	610,893
5. Chemicals, drugs, &c.	962	867,322	1,155	1,063,746	1,762	1,353,435
6. Textiles, clothing, &c.	4,122	11,419,263	4,651	14,022,956	5,642	16,508,349
7. Leather and leather goods	113	511,829	147	736,561	98	540,158
8. Rubber goods ...	7	50,543	10	67,516	9	61,651
9. Wooden and wicker goods	293	363,281	415	479,813	374	512,555
10. Paper and paper goods	383	481,925	438	512,606	488	579,409
11. Earthen and glass ware	580	644,356	1,096	838,612	3,156	1,139,394
12. Metals and metal goods—						
(*a*) Raw and half-wrought	25,437	3,748,778	31,785	4,259,191	37,800	5,417,848
(*b*) Manufactured ...	8,116	4,435,522	9,721	5,521,804	8,403	5,008,291
13. Machinery, &c. ...	2,979	2,739,942	3,027	3,311,790	4,757	4,434,006
14. Arms, ammunition and explosives ...	197	670,296	178	399,837	237	586,436
15. Specie...	54	2,314,795	28	2,108,810	25	549,237
Total	88,694	38,658,777	111,104	45,891,642	120,699	50,309,164
		£		£		£
Equiv. in sterling	...	1,932,938	...	2,294,582	...	2,515,458

* Number.

Table 3.—SHOWING Total Imports and Countries of Origin during the Years 1910–12.

Articles and Principal Countries whence Imported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	M. tons.	M. tons.	M. tons.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Rice	14,267	17,611	13,425	2,522,748	3,485,016	3,320,197
Germany	2	6	24	854	2,347	11,872
Zanzibar	4,117	4,095	1,941	770,191	890,740	506,832
India	10,130	13,460	11,407	1,747,394	2,580,657	2,787,782
Mtama	100	677	198	5,088	76,812	31,752
Zanzibar	...	224	42	41	24,026	7,559
Rest of Africa	90	356	19	4,014	40,805	2,637
India	10	97	137	1,033	11,981	21,556

SHOWING Total Imports and Countries of Origin during the Years 1910–12 —continued.

Articles and Principal Countries whence Imported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	M. tons.	M. tons.	M. tons.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Maize	8	55	12	930	5,973	1,417
Zanzibar	7	20	1	879	2,432	153
Wheat, rye, &c.	393	423	346	91,094	107,410	86,144
India	265	273	239	51,471	52,200	50,652
Flour, &c....	1,382	1,962	2,785	508,292	601,321	857,118
Germany	124	176	207	107,051	127,123	165,703
United Kingdom ...	17	16	20	24,349	24,079	27,473
Zanzibar	160	168	144	67,586	62,352	52,136
India	867	1,390	2,214	224,437	311,619	533,379
Fruits, fresh and dried ...	391	296	259	105,737	105,432	96,972
Zanzibar	200	153	108	34,319	30,933	28,731
India	67	68	90	21,211	21,640	28,867
Vegetable and fruit preserves	167	223	264	186,234	244,327	307,612
Germany	144	184	223	162,384	205,065	262,732
United Kingdom ...	10	18	19	10,058	18,825	21,085
Spices	150	152	164	127,442	134,225	145,084
India	96	103	118	72,323	73,330	86,436
Sugar, raw and refined ...	1,376	1,563	2,053	507,652	526,125	798,231
Germany	498	916	375	179,539	289,707	156,420
Zanzibar	226	119	143	89,342	46,585	61,041
Rest of Africa	107	101	267	40,591	35,270	86,588
India	522	420	1,246	189,900	150,948	484,984
Tobacco manufactures ...	179	190	263	622,473	685,864	893,577
Germany	50	64	65	245,547	300,379	324,158
United Kingdom ...	5	10	34	17,676	31,996	80,581
Rest of Europe ...	73	65	125	169,992	169,234	300,844
Zanzibar	30	28	13	87,235	70,579	34,799
Rest of Africa	18	18	19	79,997	77,015	112,115
Still wines...	242	266	266	226,997	274,275	284,516
Germany	141	155	158	146,744	172,212	183,097
Rest of Europe ...	67	77	86	53,928	68,016	81,352
„ Africa	27	19	16	20,374	19,587	14,224
Champagne and sparkling wines	55	66	80	113,884	136,463	160,100
Germany	47	60	70	95,541	121,478	137,443
Rest of Europe ...	6	5	8	13,928	12,574	19,494
Spirits of all kinds ...	263	273	299	367,911	387,311	419,792
Germany	180	175	177	248,609	254,673	236,520
United Kingdom ...	47	62	86	67,215	76,367	123,009
Rest of Europe ...	19	17	22	19,750	22,356	34,654
Beer	731	889	919	321,681	400,018	426,522
Germany	690	833	883	297,825	372,953	403,200
Timber	3,223	3,972	5,283	414,742	666,773	751,615
Germany	333	502	1,897	45,990	191,340	262,719
Rest of Europe ...	2,289	2,903	2,865	254,692	341,192	332,554
Zanzibar	507	345	137	98,752	79,490	34,322
India	6	95	269	1,230	35,633	103,335
Meat and meat preserves	92	111	111	220,530	251,881	282,536
Germany	85	101	100	204,444	230,110	256,862
Fish of all kinds	987	947	904	329,134	352,893	364,996
Zanzibar	566	557	477	144,061	140,560	131,878
Dairy produce	333	398	482	524,933	628,645	703,967
Germany	155	177	252	222,755	250,275	291,141

SHOWING Total Imports and Countries of Origin during the Years 1910–12 —continued.

Articles and Principal Countries whence Imported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Dairy produce—contd.	M. tons.	M. tons.	M. tons.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Zanzibar	36	41	36	55,109	61,751	71,367
India	104	119	104	203,478	250,747	239,249
Cement	7,951	11,631	13,627	444,477	769,369	959,435
Germany	7,449	11,212	13,360	404,908	736,357	938,101
United Kingdom ...	30	2	5	2,345	1,273	327
Rest of Europe ...	92	195	194	6,870	13,958	13,139
Zanzibar	209	138	18	17,116	10,137	3,559
Rest of Africa	172	75	50	13,238	6,991	4,309
Salt	2,512	2,480	3,368	115,580	128,217	178,485
Zanzibar	1,851	1,841	2,120	75,319	82,539	98,589
Rest of Africa	414	346	805	26,304	22,207	56,369
India	109	190	214	4,327	13,067	7,988
Coal	5,199	7,430	5,747	199,539	205,734	210,759
Germany	2,665	6,974	5,284	98,660	197,207	191,904
United Kingdom ...	2,389	451	316	93,107	8,259	14,256
Rest of Africa	82	5	130	4,805	268	3,120
Petroleum...	2,299	2,937	3,275	507,906	582,185	531,454
Zanizbar	1,642	1,565	1,187	360,253	300,431	186,101
Rest of Africa	151	272	232	38,410	66,163	51,884
Other countries ...	489	1,045	1,836	105,965	205,000	288,108
Glycerine, vaseline, &c. ...	295	447	367	163,035	176,146	172,324
Germany	237	252	208	136,265	121,557	118,366
Soaps of all kinds ...	543	522	685	312,787	319,806	426,082
Germany	201	182	282	166,433	116,735	188,974
United Kingdom ...	25	29	46	12,652	16,678	27,135
Zanzibar	221	214	268	122,205	125,391	149,649
Rest of Africa	66	70	45	42,301	44,534	29,487
Drugs and chemicals ...	510	727	1,007	542,771	728,371	800,755
Germany	347	478	621	424,317	532,203	564,853
United Kingdom ...	23	34	123	13,488	26,459	46,174
Colours, varnishes, &c. ...	195	200	313	144,055	176,527	258,904
Germany	157	159	271	110,729	136,668	217,564
Cottons and cotton goods	3,532	4,044	4,973	10,317,658	12,719,725	14,984,826
Germany	531	821	959	1,920,600	3,138,819	3,506,885
United Kingdom ...	134	213	380	504,039	843,461	1,422,253
Rest of Europe ...	276	544	843	1,068,444	2,043,908	2,793,678
Zanzibar	462	307	373	1,625,062	1,059,251	1,245,963
Rest of Africa	1,054	1,049	1,010	2,703,342	2,849,447	2,561,729
India	1.039	1,025	1,285	2,410,973	2,592,912	3,156,253
Other countries ...	36	84	122	85,198	191,927	398,065
Woollen cloth and goods	23	29	25	121,637	159,234	154,866
Germany	11	14	15	54,389	70,624	77,354
Silks and half silks ...	4	5	5	116,766	131,800	156,483
Yarns, threads from flax, jute, &c.	256	244	228	294,803	405,943	441,754
Germany	87	89	117	189,975	272,984	337,334
Zanzibar	62	66	38	30,382	37,833	20,708
India	61	47	40	35,700	41,032	37,591
Hats, caps, fezzes ...	30	38	38	193,512	256,921	294,862
Germany	14	18	24	92,004	133,562	184,240
Haberdashery, umbrellas, &c.	80	57	87	210,867	169,790	242,414
Germany	29	13	16	72,804	40,710	52,531
India	32	27	42	94,192	82,773	115,644

SHOWING Total Imports and Countries of Origin during the Years 1910–12 —continued.

Articles and Principal Countries whence Imported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	M. tons.	M. tons.	M. tons.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Boots and shoes	37	73	44	260,214	453,049	289,582
Germany	20	48	24	172,759	331,388	179,572
United Kingdom ...	4	9	9	26,585	48,062	45,873
India	6	4	4	23,676	22,108	17,793
Other leather goods, saddlery	42	47	29	192,910	222,853	171,469
Germany	32	39	21	149,085	181,628	124,414
Furniture	206	285	248	196,550	246,219	281,367
Germany	131	195	158	129,718	168,502	202,055
Zanzibar	29	39	28	22,483	23,600	18,336
India	25	23	34	17,814	23,001	31,858
Paper, pasteboard, &c. ...	317	378	416	305,104	256,74	409,618
Germany	190	255	311	205,847	264,939	324,681
United Kingdom ...	16	25	15	10,167	12,334	10,590
Zanzibar	34	34	38	32,316	25,970	21,570
India	55	36	28	27,428	19,775	18,167
China, crockery, &c. ...	211	640	247	113,522	179,976	193,528
Germany	40	87	136	49,875	87,238	125,007
Zanzibar	120	121	71	41,871	55,647	47,742
India	45	423	24	14,669	25,523	6,802
Glass and glass manufactures	266	377	449	477,260	610,151	683,634
Germany	131	207	244	189,571	308,767	341,412
United Kingdom ...	8	15	34	6,155	9,016	22,617
Zanzibar	32	42	32	79,195	83,396	67,272
India	14	22	19	27,634	44,515	62,455
Raw iron, rails, bar, &c....	25,422	31,777	37,775	3,733,995	4,252,800	5,401,175
Germany	25,356	31,736	37,694	3,715,744	4,244,624	5,384,071
Corrugated iron	1,275	1,582	2,561	397,443	499,204	804,806
Germany	627	969	1,349	198,464	300,239	435,496
United Kingdom ...	344	343	947	103,207	117,996	293,667
Zanzibar	135	76	73	43,791	23,721	20,575
Rest of Africa	143	186	137	44,275	54,878	41,564
Iron goods, unclassified ...	6,301	7,642	5,373	3,100,776	4,017,967	3,258,726
Germany	5,674	7,008	4,695	2,650,509	3,516,216	2,735,696
United Kingdom ...	38	34	69	43,322	41,455	56,567
Zanzibar	170	124	72	97,870	83,310	58,757
Rest of Africa	203	285	304	155,096	195,835	196,316
India	153	147	184	120,364	144,456	175,365
Other metal goods ...	519	488	453	859,320	930,296	868,575
Germany	271	258	288	406,752	524,884	529,873
United Kingdom ...	3	7	11	5,887	14,928	24,009
Zanzibar	35	23	17	77,416	53,992	42,692
Rest of Africa	167	131	99	301,592	230,904	182,411
India	39	60	29	56,233	89,442	75,747
Agricultural machinery ...	756	765	644	838,111	1,049,502	888,377
Germany	750	724	620	825,776	977,907	859,195
United Kingdom ...	1	30	9	3,883	56,584	17,877
Industrial machinery ...	304	259	339	445,723	412,614	556,666
Germany	269	235	309	389,921	363,021	500,007
United Kingdom ...	14	1	4	19,391	3,789	10,304
Locomotives, bicycles, &c.	1,871	1,947	3,643	1,184,614	1,439,484	2,483,895
Germany	1,772	1,808	3,541	1,105,506	1,323,959	2,381,214
United Kingdom ...	1	3	5	5,975	13,489	16,926

SHOWING Total Imports and Countries of Origin during the Years 1910–12 —continued.

Articles and Principal Countries whence Imported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Locomotives, bicycles, &c. —continued.	M. tons.	M. tons.	M. tons.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Zanzibar	53	29	34	34,731	28,715	19,836
Rest of Africa	26	65	29	31,821	57,205	46,658
India	18	38	27	5,371	12,777	6,769
Fire-arms	2,442*	2,777*	2,024*	138,394	122,876	148,534
Germany	2,284*	2,634*	2,803*	127,713	109,228	137,563
United Kingdom ...	22*	14*	23*	2,717	2,414	4,220
Cartridges and shot ...	140	131	106	423,794	184,549	202,407
Germany	138	129	104	418,103	174,430	197,552
Silver, nickel and copper coins	55	27	25	2,270,410	2,074,262	417,655

* Number.

Table 4.—TOTAL Exports from German East Africa during the Years 1910–12.

Articles.	1910.		1911.		1912.	
1. Agricultural products, &c.	M. tons.	Marks.	M. tons.	Marks.	M. tons.	Marks.
(*a*) Cereals	3,462	297,236	1,050	172,813	3,191	475,297
(*b*) Vegetables, fruits	222	16,679	198	19,271	234	37,943
(*c*) Colonial produce, groceries	1,347	905,694	1,471	1,349,868	1,734	1,971,588
(*d*) Oil-bearing fruits, vegetable oil and wax	9,357	2,746,862	9,564	2,739,718	12,203	3,360,316
(*e*) Beverages, excluding mineral water	4	1,937	8	3,267	7	2,206
(*f*) Seeds, live plants, &c.	832	79,945	1,254	134,063	2,536	244,222
(*g*) Fibrous plants ...	7,964	3,787,038	12,407	5,896,234	19,104	9,542,895
(*h*) Forest products ...	7,673	6,677,850	9,275	5,395,648	7,674	8,763,754
2. Animals and animal products—						
(*a*) Live animals ...	3,521†	73,382	2,939†	69,204	2,928†	43,656
(*b*) Meat and edible products	320	181,961	333	205,286	362	285,708
(*c*) Raw animal products	2,724	4,482,723	3,011	4,465,902	3,373	5,368,074
3. Minerals	293	1,405,531	306	1,642,576	315	1,183,583
4. Industrial products ...	357	127,195	396	115,455	356	139,061
5. Specie	...	21,361	...	228,455	...	79
Total	34,555	20,805,394	39,268	22,437,760	51,089	31,418,382
Equiv. in sterling	...	£ 1,040,269	...	£ 1,121,888	...	£ 1,570,919

† Number.

Table 5.—Showing Total Exports and Countries to which Exported during the Years 1910–12.

Articles and Principal Countries to which Exported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	M. tons.	M. tons.	M. tons.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Rice	660	599	916	103,456	120,368	201,167
Zanzibar	19	9	53	2,907	1,589	9,713
Rest of Africa	641	582	855	100,448	118,775	190,354
Maize	591	103	736	34,078	9,878	59,793
Germany	227	...	...	13,555	...	...
Rest of Africa	108	...	...	4,894	...	...
Zanzibar	251	101	526	14,892	9,628	45,083
Mtama	2,084	173	1,206	148,725	20,700	149,551
Germany	5	2	17	438	226	2,329
Zanzibar	1,622	171	1,177	116,695	20,455	145,852
Mhogo	85	98	134	5,587	8,451	12,143
Zanzibar	85	98	134	5,559	8,092	12,143
Coffee	996	1,177	1,575	837,744	1,266,034	1,903,368
Germany	370	464	529	403,521	560,720	668,472
United Kingdom ...	8	38	111	10,156	50,592	147,770
Rest of Europe ...	90	94	211	120,299	125,353	281,445
Zanzibar	34	26	46	38,005	32,393	48,801
Rest of Africa	493	554	676	265,698	496,715	752,097
Sugar, syrup, molasses ...	318	231	88	39,404	38,449	19,217
Zanzibar	264	159	61	32,322	26,433	11,629
Rest of Africa	53	72	24	7,082	12,016	6,885
Tobacco	15	28	35	12,166	19,477	24,366
Germany	...	...	...	23	375	34
Zanzibar	14	28	34	11,988	19,099	23,490
Copra	5,338	5,421	4,242	1,909,329	1,844,971	1,563,042
Germany	621	526	337	226,475	184,858	120,000
United Kingdom ...	...	7	...	...	2,336	...
Rest of Europe ...	1,017	1,676	2,128	380,485	580,644	810,713
Zanzibar	3,696	3,213	1,759	1,301,275	1,077,133	625,328
Groundnuts	3,098	2,505	6,078	595,961	489,738	1,273,066
Germany	1,137	575	750	232,821	128,259	182,271
Rest of Africa	1,703	1,749	4,935	300,864	315,024	984,240
„ Europe ...	153	69	274	37,237	16,017	72,721
Zanzibar	103	113	107	24,710	30,426	30,386
Sesame	915	1,635	1,881	240,691	403,829	523,719
Germany	212	532	434	65,534	140,722	125,754
Rest of Europe ...	68	240	168	18,227	59,055	51,007
Zanzibar	453	477	732	114,061	116,842	211,223
Rest of Africa	141	257	448	32,284	53,431	106,502
India	...	29	...	...	7,728	...
Other countries ...	41	100	99	10,585	26,051	29,233
Raw cotton	523	1,080	1,882	751,299	1,331,818	2,110,236
Germany	586	1,023	1,665	716,223	1,267,061	1,910,680
United Kingdom ...	...	5	8	...	7,161	12,946
Rest of Europe ...	6	...	45	7,733	...	19,567
Zanzibar	...	1	...	...	271	137
Rest of Africa	31	49	163	27,163	56,204	166,906
India	...	3	...	180	1,121	...
Sisal	7,228	11,213	17,079	3,011,625	4,532,249	7,359,219
Germany	7,213	10,961	16,224	3,004,435	4,423,423	6,982,175
United Kingdom ...	...	219	...	...	92,987	...
Rest of Europe ...	5	31	247	2,629	14,849	114,897
Timber, &c.	4,194	6,154	3,837	380,130	514,439	235,050
Germany	1,721	2,940	965	309,332	459,915	177,286
Rest of Europe ...	15	57	13	1,838	11,005	1,919
Zanzibar	873	2,596	1,523	30,223	32,270	31,549

SHOWING Total Exports and Countries to which Exported during the Years 1910–12—continued.

Articles and Principal Countries to which Exported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	M. tons.	M. tons.	M. tons.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
Firewood and coals ...	136	364	133	1,357	4,125	1,425
Zanzibar	134	335	120	1,352	3,868	1,350
Dye-woods, &c.	2,598	1,900	2,495	101,216	95,706	99,886
Germany	2,044	961	2,308	47,987	26,786	88,974
Rest of Europe ...	553	939	185	52,837	68,901	10,545
Rubber	744	856	1,203	6,194,879	4,780,966	8,426,201
Germany	628	631	755	5,419,724	3,510,834	5,269,257
United Kingdom ...	59	198	408	435,764	1,107,821	2,899,012
Rest of Europe ...	...	4	4	2,200	23,613	28,286
Zanzibar	14	5	3	73,382	29,840	18,001
Rest of Africa	42	18	12	263,798	108,858	69,565
Other countries ...	...	...	20	...	...	142,080
Dairy produce	308	300	330	169,707	187,096	257,767
Zanzibar	28	22	31	28,154	22,688	35,174
Rest of Africa	279	277	288	140,940	163,302	210,729
Ivory	36	26	17	743,094	485,410	361,115
Germany	1	1	1	11,802	13,724	27,098
United Kingdom ...	4	3	5	88,310	60,698	108,655
Zanzibar	28	19	9	578,071	360,186	174,400
Rest of Africa	2	2	3	38,984	43,091	50,723
Kiboko and wild boars' tusks	9	7	8	20,182	17,273	20,133
Germany	1	2	1	3,528	4,353	5,674
Zanzibar	4	4	5	8,531	8,145	10,836
Rest of Africa	1	1	1	2,950	2,397	3,555
Rhinoceros horns... ...	6	3	2	83,268	38,005	21,485
Zanzibar	5	2	1	68,771	24,975	13,335
Rest of Africa	1	1	...	9,432	8,602	1,815
Hides and skins	2,256	2,529	2,944	2,889,133	3,035,183	4,067,350
Germany	253	182	156	315,459	237,042	214,023
United Kingdom ...	74	111	124	76,556	114,619	131,277
Rest of Europe ...	102	200	410	118,009	199,230	461,504
Zanzibar	34	32	21	37,326	29,881	15,300
Rest of Africa	1,792	2,003	2,233	2,339,708	2,453,840	3,244,085
Wax	306	364	347	672,340	816,916	829,057
Germany	179	195	211	402,541	451,849	507,041
Rest of Europe ...	11	31	83	25,472	72,766	205,644
„ Africa	102	124	49	214,562	259,422	108,883
Mica	107	98	154	320,720	348,286	481,507
Germany	86	98	153	254,053	348,227	481,133
Gold	378*	450*	224*	842,682	1,023,449	530,624
Germany	378*	445*	222*	842,682	1,012,683	525,717
Rest of Africa	...	5*	2*	...	10,766	4,907
Gum copal	111	95	108	148,923	107,395	119,718
Germany	15	11	23	23,742	12,933	29,980
United Kingdom ...	10	2	22	17,667	2,818	26,696
Zanzibar	87	81	62	107,095	90,395	63,042
India	...	1	...	251	1,249	...
Mats and other goods of grass, &c.	155	268	198	27,384	48,684	39,442
Zanzibar	153	265	193	23,993	45,594	34,789
Cattle	545†	240†	289†	29,385	14,544	13,569
Zanzibar	509†	121†	185†	26,000	6,248	8,720
Rest of Europe ...	32†	102†	103†	2,358	6,883	4,776

* Kilos. † Number.

Table 6.—Return of Ocean-going Vessels (exclusive of Native Craft) which Entered the Ports of German East Africa during the Year 1913.

Port.	Steamers under German Flag.		Steamers under Other Flags.		Sailing Vessels.		Government Steamers.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Moa	24	11,134	...	...	2	2,259	1	145	25	11,279
Tanga	195	695,000	2	3,602	...	...	30	6,755	229	707,616
Pangani	49	22,582	...	...	...	...	26	5,170	75	27,752
Sadani	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	5,715	29	5,715
Bagamoyo	48	211,050	...	...	...	...	57	11,285	105	222,335
Dar-es-Salaam	142	695,243	11	20,029	1	1,133	82	29,010	236	745,415
Salale...	11	39,300	...	...	...	...	45	14,675	56	53,975
Kilindoni	12	35,504	...	...	...	...	30	10,880	42	46,384
Kilwa	25	76,100	...	...	...	...	30	11,700	55	87,800
Lindi	28	91,103	...	...	...	...	30	11,700	58	102,803
Mikindani	26	78,100	...	...	...	...	14	6,170	40	84,270
Kiongo	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,630	4	1,630
Total	560	1,955,116	13	23,631	3	3,392	378	114,835	954	2,096,974
,, 1912 ...	558	1,771,997	28	39,110	5	5,121	443	97,515	1,034	1,913,743

Table 7.—Return of Native Sailing Craft which Entered the Ports of German East Africa during the Year 1912.

Port.	Under German Flag.		Under British Flag.		Under French Flag.		Under Sultan's Flag (Zanzibar).		Under Other Flags.		Total.	
	Dhows.	Tonnage capacity.	Dhows.	Tonnage capacity.	Dhows.	Tonnage capacity.	Dhows.	Tonnage capacity.	Dhows.	Tonnage capacity.	Dhows.	Tonnage capacity.
Tanga	160	3,668	133	2,898	2	180	63	2,096	26	1,161	384	10,003
Pangani	152	3,559	53	1,517	...	...	19	629	11	255	235	5,960
Sadani	220	2,478	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	222	2,482
Bagamoyo	350	7,086	48	1,264	...	...	...	...	4	115	402	8,465
Dar-es-Salaam ...	562	11,032	102	3,139	2	130	7	82	29	1,536	702	15,919
Salale...	76	1,320	1	36	3	309	...	...	37	1,832	117	3,497
Kilindoni	373	4,824	57	1,606	...	...	...	...	2	40	432	6,470
Tschole	401	5,415	36	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	6,456
Kilwa	203	3,532	33	967	2	130	...	...	6	235	244	4,864
Lindi	58	766	19	695	4	325	...	...	20	965	102	2,842
Mikindani	74	1,035	19	580	7	448	1	91	44	1,741	148	4,313
Kionga	20	267	1	12	...	...	4	509	11	139	32	418
Total ...	2,649	44,982	502	13,755	20	1,522	96	3,411	190	8,019	3,457	71,689
„ 1911	2,817	47,834	615	17,294	19	1,444	197	6,433	206	8,946	3,854	81,951
Increase or decrease	− 168	− 2,852	− 113	− 3,539	+ 1	+ 78	− 101	− 3,022	− 16	− 927	− 397	− 10,262

Table 8.—Supplementary Table showing the Principal Imports and Exports of German East Africa in the Year 1913 and giving the Increase or Decrease as compared with 1912.

Imports.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase or Decrease as compared with 1912.	
		Marks.		
Rice ... Met. tons	15,989	3,714,694	+ 2,564	+ 394,497
Flour, &c. ... ,,	3,075	999,221	+ 290	+ 142,103
Sugar ... ,,	2,358	721,809	+ 304	− 76,422
Tobacco ... ,,	252	876,724	− 10	− 16,853
Wines ... ...Litres	225,830	433,981	− 33,685*	− 10,635
Spirits ... ... ,,	195,016	416,122	− 29,359*	− 3,670
Beer ... ... ,,	488,835	335,379	− 200,344*	− 91,143
Timber ... Fathoms	8,484	664,720	− 1,537*	− 86,895
Cement ... Met. tons	15,546	1,080,421	+ 1,919	+ 120,986
Salt... ... ,,	3,286	201,228	− 83	+ 22,743
Petroleum ... ,,	3,306	622,531	+ 30	+ 91,077
Soaps ... ,,	709	424,858	+ 24	− 1,224
Cotton goods ,,	4,739	15,187,916	− 233	+ 203,090
Boots and shoes ,,	55	378,821	+ 11	+ 89,239
Furniture ... ,,	182	206,256	− 65	− 75,111
Raw iron ... ,,	2,045	518,446		
Railway building material Met. tons	28,511	4,676,579	− 7,218	− 206,150
Corrugated iron ,,	1,591	514,842	− 970	− 289,964
Agricultural implements Met. tons	1,463	675,346		
Lamps, &c. ,,	93	179,990	− 532	+ 115,772
Iron goods, unclassified Met. tons	3,285	2,519,162		
Machinery... ,,	1,291	2,067,900	+ 308	+ 622,857
Engines and rolling-stock Met. tons	1,162	847,626		
Vehicles ... ,,	691	657,127	− 1,790	− 979,142
Coins ... ,,	68	2,413,799	+ 43	1,996,144

* About.

Exports.

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.	Increase or Decrease as compared with 1912.	
			Marks.		Marks.
Coffee ...	Met. tons	1,059	931,260	− 516	− 972,108
Copra ...	,,	5,477	2,348,012	+ 1,235	+ 784,970
Groundnuts	,,	8,960	1,918,632	+ 2,881	+ 645,566
Simsim ...	,,	1,476	408,144	− 405	− 115,575
Cotton ...	,,	2,191	2,415,067	+ 310	+ 304,831
Sisal ...	,,	20,834	10,711,591	+ 3,755	+ 3,352,372
Timber ...	Fathoms	3,361	199,895	− 611*	− 37,240
Rubber—					
Plantation	Met. tons	1,288	6,160,456	+ 269	− 1,079,788
Wild ...	,,	78	407,698	− 106	− 778,259
Total	,,	1,366	6,568,154	+ 163	− 1,858,047
Ivory ...	,,	11	230,520	− 6	− 130,595
Hides and skins	,,	3,456	5,490,221	+ 512	+ 1,422,871
Wax ...	,,	559	1,414,857	+ 212	+ 585,800

* About.

REPORTS of the Annual Series have been recently issued from His Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers at the following places, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title-page:—

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ABYSSINIA ...	5420	Harrar. Trade, 1913	1d
	5421	Gambela. Trade, 1913 ...	1d
	5422	Abyssinia. Trade, 1913 ...	2½d
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AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	5231	Austria-Hungary. Finances, 1912–13	1½d
	5346	Hungary. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	2d
BELGIUM ...	5242	Belgium. Trade, &c., 1912 and first half of 1913	3d
	5274	Antwerp. Shipping and navigation, 1913	2d
BOLIVIA ...	5416	Bolivia. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	3d
BRAZIL ...	5317	São Francisco do Sul. Trade, &c., 1913...	1d
	5380	Pará. Trade, 1913	2d
	5392	Rio Grande. Trade, 1913 ...	½d
	5412	Pernambuco. Trade, 1913 ...	3d
BULGARIA ...	5320	Bulgaria. Trade, 1912–13 ...	1½d
CHILE	5276	Coquimbo. Trade, 1913 ...	2d
	5304	Antofagasta. Trade, 1913 ...	1d
	5401	Iquique. Trade, 1913	2½d
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	5342	Wuhu. Trade, 1913	1½d
	5343	Ningpo. Trade, 1913	1½d
	5344	Tientsin. Trade, 1913... ...	1½d
	5348	Nanking. Trade, 1913... ...	1½d
	5349	Canton. Trade, 1913	1d
	5359	Shasi. Trade, 1913	1½d
	5372	Pakhoi. Trade, 1913	1½d
	5373	Chefoo. Trade, 1913	1½d
	5376	Shanghai. Trade, 1913 ...	2d
	5378	Chungking. Trade, &c., 1913	2d
	5388	Mengtsz. Trade, 1913... ...	1½d
	5389	Teng Yueh. Trade, 1913 ...	½d
	5399	Hankow. Trade, 1913... ...	2d
	5424	China. Foreign trade, 1913...	3d
COLOMBIA ...	5437	Bogotá. Trade, 1909–13 ...	3d
CONGO	5303	Katanga. Trade, 1913... ...	1d
COREA	5345	Corea. Trade, 1913	2d
COSTA RICA ...	5363	Costa Rica. Trade, &c., 1913...	1½d
CRETE	5393	Crete. Trade, &c., 1912–13 ...	2d
DENMARK ...	5283	St. Thomas, &c. Trade, 1913	1d
	5382	Faroe Islands and Iceland. Trade, &c., 1913	2½d
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	5289	Dominican Republic. Trade, &c., 1913	2½d
EGYPT... ...	5355	Alexandria. Trade, &c., 1913	4d
	5395	Port Said. Trade, 1913 ...	2½d
FRANCE ...	5324	Lyons. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	4½d
	5362	Havre. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	3½d
	5364	Calais. Trade, 1913	1½d
	5371	Pondicherry and Karikal. Trade, &c., 1909–13	1d
	5377	Marseilles. Trade, &c., 1913...	3½d
	5384	Society Islands. Trade, &c., 1913	1½d
	5409	Madagascar. Trade, 1913 ...	1½d
	5410	Martinique. Trade, 1912–13...	1½d
	5423	Dakar. Trade, &c.	3d
	5435	Nice. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	1d
	5439	Rouen. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	4d
GERMANY ...	5361	Mannheim. Trade, 1913 ...	1d
	5379	Germany and Düsseldorf. Trade, 1913	3½d
	5381	Stettin. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	2½d
	5394	Bavaria. Trade, &c., 1913 and part of 1914	2d
	5397	Danzig. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	3d
	5404	Germany. Trade, 1913 ...	5½d
	5414	Hamburg. Trade, &c., 1913...	4½d
	5417	Togoland. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	½d
GREECE ...	5297	Patras. Trade 1913	1½d
	5311	Corfu. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	2d
	5429	Thessaly. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	1½d
HAYTI... ...	5288	Hayti. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	2½d
ITALY	5314	Italy. Finances, 1913	2d
	5330	Sicily. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	3½d
	5350	Genoa. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	3d
	5368	Rome. Trade, 1913	1½d
	5375	Brindisi. Trade, 1913... ...	2½d
	5391	Piedmont. Agriculture and industries, 1913	2d
	5396	Naples. Trade, 1913	1½d
	5400	Leghorn. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	1½d
JAPAN	5334	Dairen. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	3½d
	5337	Hakodate. Trade, 1913 ...	2d
	5386	Yokohama. Trade, 1913 ...	2½d
	5387	Osaka. Trade, 1913	2d
	5390	Japan. Trade, 1913	5d
	5406	Formosa. Trade, 1913 ...	2½d
	5408	Kobe. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	4d
MEXICO ...	5281	Colima. Trade, 1913	1½d
	5365	Vera Cruz. Trade, &c., 1913...	1½d
	5367	Progreso. Trade, 1913 ...	½d
NETHERLAND	5315	Rotterdam, &c. Trade, &c., 1913	6½d
	5325	Netherlands East Indies. Trade, &c., 1913	3½d
	5336	Netherlands. Finances, 1913	1d
NICARAGUA ...	5427	Nicaragua. Trade, 1911–13 ...	1½d
PANAMA ...	5338	Panama. Trade, 1913... ...	2½d
PARAGUAY ...	5269	Paraguay. Budget, &c., 1914	½d
	5403	Paraguay. Trade, &c., 1913 and part of 1914	2½d
PERSIA ...	5357	Seistan, &c. Trade for the year ending March 20, 1913	2d
	5413	Lingah. Trade, &c., March 21, 1913, to March 20, 1914 ...	2½d
	5419	Kermanshah. Trade for year ending March 21, 1914 ...	1d
	5425	Bunder Abbas. Trade, &c., March 21, 1913, to March 20, 1914	2d
	5430	Bushire. Trade for the year ending March 21, 1914 ...	3½d
PERSIAN GULF	5405	Koweit. Trade, 1913–14 ...	2d
	5433	Bahrein Islands. Trade for the year ending March 31, 1914	2½d
PERU	5292	Peru. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	2½d
	5322	Iquitos. Trade, 1913	1½d
PORTUGAL ...	5321	San Thomé, &c. Trade, &c., 1913	1d
	5353	Lisbon. Trade, 1913	3d
	5356	Madeira. Trade, 1913	1½d
	5366	Oporto. Trade, 1913	1½d
	5385	Lourenço Marques, &c. Trade, &c., 1913...	3½d
	5402	Angola. Trade, 1913	1½d
	5418	Portuguese Guinea. Trade, &c., 1913	1d
ROUMANIA ...	5326	Roumania. Trade, &c., 1913...	3½d
RUSSIA... ...	5328	Russian Foreign Commerce and Trade of St. Petersburg, 1913	6d
	5329	Warsaw. Trade, 1913	2½d
	5354	Finland. Trade, 1913... ...	4d
	5415	Moscow. Trade, 1913... ...	4½d
	5432	Riga. Trade, 1913	3½d
	5436	Odessa. Trade, 1913	5d
SIAM	5239	Senggora. Trade, &c., for the year April, 1912, to March, 1913	2½d
	5428	Bangkok. Trade, April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914	2½d
SPAIN	5327	Gulf of Guinea. Trade, &c., 1911–13	1d
	5340	Seville. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	2½d
	5411	Barcelona. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	3d
	5440	Spain. Industries, &c., 1913	3d
SWITZERLAND	5398	Switzerland. Trade, 1913 ...	2½d
TUNIS	5431	Tunis. Trade, 1913	3d
TURKEY ...	5339	Jerusalem. Trade, 1913 ...	2d
	5369	Basra. Trade, 1913	2d
	5370	Erzeroum. Trade, 1913 ...	1d
	5374	Constantinople. Trade, 1913	3½d
	5383	Aleppo. Trade, 1913	2d
	5407	Baghdad. Trade, 1913... ...	2d
UNITED STATES	5316	Philadelphia. Trade, &c., 1913	2½d
	5318	Portland, &c. Trade, &c., 1913	4d
	5331	San Francisco. Trade, &c., 1913	2½d
	5332	New York. Trade, &c., 1913...	3d
	5333	Savannah. Trade, 1913 ...	3½d
	5347	Boston. Trade, &c., 1913 ...	3d
	5351	Philippine Islands. Trade, &c., 1913...	2½d
VENEZUELA ...	5358	Venezuela and Caracas. Trade, 1912–13	2½d
	5360	Ciudad Bolivar. Trade, &c., 1913	1d

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